



CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

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1. General Information. *The Classical Numismatic Review* is distributed simultaneously from the Pennsylvania and London offices in April and November. The point of sale for all items is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. **Orders may be placed with either the Pennsylvania or the London office. However, orders received in London are relayed via fax to the Pennsylvania office for confirmation based upon availability. All items are sent from Pennsylvania.** A phone call helps reserve your order. Alternate choices are appreciated and are only used when necessary.

2. Guaranty and Return Privilege. All items are unconditionally guaranteed genuine. Any coin order may be returned within seven days of receipt for any reason. Books are not sent on approval and are not subject to return.

3. Orders. Please order by number stated in the Review (in case of books the number is listed following the price). For books, please also give the author and title. Books temporarily out of stock will be placed on back order and shipped when available unless you request otherwise.

4. Prices. All coin items are priced in \$ US and £ Sterling. The official price is the price in \$ US. The £ Sterling price is guaranteed for the first two weeks after distribution but is thereafter subject to change due to currency fluctuations. Book prices are in \$ US only and are subject to change without prior notice due to exchange rate fluctuations and changes in our cost.

5. Sales Tax. Pennsylvania residents must add 6% sales tax.

6. Postage. Please add \$6/£4 to all coin orders for postage, insurance and handling. Book orders will be billed an additional charge based upon our actual costs for postage, insurance and handling.

7. Payment. Coin orders will be sent on seven day approval to established customers; new customers are required to send payment or furnish satisfactory trade references prior to delivery. Book orders should be paid in advance. For payments made to the Pennsylvania office, please make checks payable to CNG; these checks must be in \$ US drawn on a US bank. For payments to the London office, please make checks payable to Seaby Coins; these checks must be in £ Sterling drawn on a UK bank (or Eurocheques up to a maximum of £700). You are responsible for any bank charges made by your bank and these should be added to the amount of the invoice. Payment may be made by credit card (Visa, Mastercard (Access) or American Express) by sending all raised information.

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9. London Book Sales. A selection of our most popular titles is available for inspection and purchase at our London gallery: Seaby Coins, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, telephone (0171) 495-1888. However, all London purchases must be collected in person. No orders will be sent out from London.

IN THE UNITED STATES

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Classical Numismatic Review

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FALL 1996

To our old and new customers alike, welcome to the world of Classical Numismatic Group and her affiliated company Seaby Coins. Our operations are under the management of our two senior directors: Victor England manages the Pennsylvania office while Eric McFadden brings direction to the London office. As this issue of the *Review* is being distributed to our full mailing list, we would like to take this opportunity to give you, our readers, a little background about ourselves.



For the past twenty-one years we have been quietly building a full-service numismatic company dedicated to serving the needs of our customers in the fields of ancient, world and British numismatics. When you become a customer of our firm, we hope that it is for the long term. The passion behind collecting coins manifests itself over many years. We are here to help you build your collection at reasonable prices, to offer the books and supplies that help increase your knowledge and understanding of the field, and to help you sell either individual pieces that no longer fit your collecting patterns, or when the time comes, to help you sell your entire collection.

For those of you who have never had the opportunity to visit us in Lancaster, Pennsylvania let us tell you a little about our operation here. The home of *Classical Numismatic Group* is a one-time farmhouse, built in the mid 1850's. During its 140 years, this rambling three story structure served first as a private residence and later as an antique gallery. Now, we have every bit of space filled with our offices, library, new and used book inventory, and shipping department. We still have room for expansion, though, in the original brick barn behind the house.

Our numismatic staff includes six specialists (Barry, Kerry, Peter, John, Eric and Victor) who have over 150 years of combined numismatic experience. Accounting, mailing and general operations in Lancaster are handled by Cathy, Carol, Karen and Dawn. If you are ever in the area, please give us a call and come by for a visit. In any given month, we see numerous customers and dealers who are visiting or happen to find themselves in the area. From Lancaster we research and produce all of the company catalogues. With four auctions and two *Reviews* a year, it seems we are constantly in production for one project or another.

Assisting our operations in California is Dr. Larry Adams. Larry, an active collector for over thirty years, joined us in 1995 as our west coast representative. Joining us in March of this year is John Lavender, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia. John has a degree in Classical History from the University of Georgia and will be working primarily as a catalogue for our auction department.

Several years ago, we had the opportunity to take over the operations of the coin department of B.A. Seaby Ltd in London. From this opportunity emerged our London operation under the name of *Seaby Coins*. The London office is under the direction and numismatic guidance of Eric, who acts as our regular representative and buyer in the European marketplace. Eric is aided by Johanna, and Tina in keeping order in the day to day operations. From our office on Old Bond Street, we have a window on the world. London is a favorite destination of many of our customers wherever they might be based. In any given week it is not unusual for us to see customers from as far away as Australia, America, the Orient or the Continent. If you are planning on being in London sometime this year, make it a point to stop by and say hello to Eric and the rest of the staff.

Again, let us extend warm greetings to all of you. We hope you are able to find the time to enjoy this issue of the *Review*. Classical numismatics, by its nature, is a specialized field that sets us apart from the rush and pressures of day-to-day life. We invite you to take the time to learn and study about our numismatic heritage.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Editor - Steven A. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi, WI 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$27.00 per year (second class) for US; \$30 for Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

Minerva: The International Review of Ancient Art & Archaeology. Editor-in-Chief: Jerome M. Eisenberg. Aurora Publications, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DB, England. Published bi-monthly. Subscription rates: £18 in U.K., £20 (\$33) elsewhere.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to **The Numismatist**) \$26.00 per year plus \$6 bookkeeping fee first year only). \$28.00 to addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032. \$40.00 one year membership fee (\$30.00 for full time students). Includes *American Journal of Numismatics* - yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN). P.O. Box 4095, Panorama City, CA 91412-4095. Membership includes subscription to SAN - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Classical Numismatic Society of the Delaware Valley. P.O. Box 1871, Brick, NJ 08723. For information write to Phil DeVicci. 1997 dues \$12. Meets on the 2nd Saturday of each month.

Classical & Medieval Numismatic Society. P.O. Box 956, Station B, Willowdale, Ontario Canada M2K 2T6. Membership \$25 / Students \$15. Bi-monthly newsletter THE ANVIL, annual journal THE PICUS.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas, TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly NI Bulletin.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

Royal Numismatic Society. For information write to: N.G. Rhodes, c/o RNS, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, England.

Swiss Numismatic Society. For information write to: Swiss Numismatic Society, Niederdorfstrasse 43, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

COINS (AND BOOKS) WANTED

If you have coins to sell, either a few pieces or an entire collection, we want to buy. As one of the largest dealers in Ancient, Medieval and British coins, we must buy constantly to supply our customers. We need your coins, and we will pay top prices for them.

If you prefer to sell at auction, we also offer you the alternative of consigning to one of our frequent sales. Our carefully researched and illustrated catalogues are distributed to thousands of active buyers throughout the world, assuring you that your coins will receive wide exposure and competitive bidding. Our commission rates are reasonable, our settlements prompt, and you will find our staff a delight to deal with by phone, mail, or in person.

If you have considered selling your numismatic library, you will be pleasantly surprised at the prices we can obtain for you. We can either purchase outright or place your books in one of our highly successful auctions of numismatic literature.

We will be pleased to discuss the best method of sale based on your individual needs. If your collection warrants, we will travel to see you. When you are thinking of selling, please contact one of the following:

- In Lancaster, Kerry Wetterstrom
- In London, Eric McFadden

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. UPCOMING AUCTION SCHEDULE

December 4, 1996 CNG 40

New York International Public Sale
Consignment Deadline: Closed

March 19, 1997 CNG 41

Spring Mail Bid Sale
Consignment Deadline: December 1, 1996

May 29-30, 1997 CNG 42

New York International Public Sale
Consignment Deadline: March 1, 1997

September 24, 1997 CNG 43

Fall Mail Bid Sale
Consignment Deadline June 1, 1997

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We attend major auctions of classical coins in the USA and Europe. May we include you among the customers we represent? We offer full service for auction bidders:

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- Conscientious execution of bids
- Friendly personal service

Our charge is a reasonable 5% commission on purchases. Contact Victor England in Lancaster or Eric McFadden in London.

CNG SHOW & AUCTION SCHEDULE

During the next year, we plan to attend about 25 events. We look forward on these occasions to meeting new customers as well as seeing old friends. We hope you will be able to stop by and say hello when we come to your area of the world.

October 1996 - January 1997

- October 6, 1996
Philadelphia Ancient and Foreign Show.
From 10AM.
- October 11-12, 1996
COINEX. London, England
From 9:30AM Daily,
- October 25-27, 1996
PAN, Monroeville, PA
From 10AM Daily.
- November 7-9, 1996
San Francisco International
From 10AM Daily
- November 18-22, 1996
Auction 40 Lot Showing
Offices of Numismatica Ars Classica
Zurich, Switzerland
From 10AM - 6PM Daily
- November 21-24, 1996
Santa Clara Show
From 10AM Daily
- November 29-December 1, 1996
Michigan State Show
Dearborn, Michigan
From 10AM Daily
- December 1-4, 1996
Auction 40 Lot Viewing
New York, NY
- December 4, 1996
Auction 40 with the New York International
See catalogue for times
- December 5-8, 1996
New York International, 1 World Trade Center
From 10AM Daily.
- January 9-12, 1997
FUN Convention
Orlando, FL
From 10AM Daily.

Classical Numismatic Group publications.....



Classical Numismatic Group issues a variety of publications each year. The *Classical Numismatic Review*, which you are currently reading, is published twice a year, in April, and November. The *Review* is packed with club and trade information, articles, book reviews, information about our company, a small selection of highlights from inventory, a full selection of special coin offerings and a complete listing of books and supplies that we offer for sale. This publication is mailed and distributed to over 10,000 customers worldwide. All other customers receive it by bulk mail. In addition to the *Review*, we also publish four Classical Numismatic Group Auctions a year. These sales offer thousands of coins and books for sale at mail and public auction. If you are a serious buyer of Ancient, World or British coins, you should be receiving these catalogues.

Of the fifteen thousand customers in our database, well over four thousand are currently receiving our auction catalogues as well as all the *Reviews*; the rest of you are only receiving this standard *Review* once or twice a year. Would you prefer to be receiving this publication and others that we produce on a more regular basis? How do you become an active customer? The simplest method is to subscribe. Our subscription rates (\$75/£50 for US, Canada and UK, \$150/£100 for the rest of the world) only offset a portion of our actual postage and printing costs. Subscription information is included on the order form. The second method is just as easy. Spend at least \$300/£200 with us in this issue and we'll send you our full compliment of catalogues for 1996. If you spend \$750/£500 or more with us in 1996, we'll send you our publications at no charge in 1997.

Selling Your Coins Through Auction

Are you thinking of selling part or all of your collection? If so, then we would like to help you! Over the last nine years we have established a reputation of being one of the leading auction houses in the world for ancient, medieval and modern world coinage. We have worked hard to earn this reputation by representing both sellers and buyers with total honesty, integrity and confidentiality.

Whether you have one coin or 1,000 coins that you want to sell, we can help you achieve the maximum market price for your coins. All you have to do is give either of our offices a quick call and we can discuss your needs and tailor an auction plan (or an outright purchase if necessary) that will help you with the orderly and efficient disposal of your coin collection via one of our fully-illustrated catalogues.



We hold four auctions per year and have done so on a consistent basis since 1889. We have two mail bid sales each year, one in March and the other in September, and we have two public auctions each year in conjunction with the New York International Numismatic Conventions (June and December), the leading ancient and world coinage conventions in the world. You can rest assured that if we tell you that we are having a March mail bid sale or a public auction in conjunction with the December New York International Numismatic Convention, then the sale will take place on a timely basis, not delayed by one excuse or another!

The combined mailing list of Classical Numismatic Group and its subsidiary, Seaby Coins, is one of the strongest collector-based mailing lists in the world (over fifteen thousand names strong). We mail our fully-illustrated catalogues to over four

thousand active collectors in over thirty countries, and our typical sale receives over one thousand bid sheets (an industry high 25% return rate on catalogues mailed)! This means that the highest possible number of collectors will see your coins and have the opportunity to bid on them. And these collectors specialize in ancient and world coins assuring that your collection is exposed to the proper audience.

We offer competitive commission rates to the seller, a 10% buyer's fee, prompt settlement terms, complete insurance coverage on your collection once it is in our possession and some of the best researched and illustrated sale catalogues in the business. And we specialize in specialized collections!

We are just as adept at selling your one hundred dollar Roman denarius as your twenty thousand dollar gold aureus. In fact we are one of the few auction houses to consistently feature coins in the \$100 to \$500 range in our catalogues. Many other firms simply just place them in bulk lots and hope that dealers buy them on the floor to avoid any returns. Our goal is to help you realize the most for your coins and we do so by individually lotting as many of them as possible. This also pleases our collectors as it gives them the opportunity to buy the individual coin that they have been searching for and not a quantity of coins, most of which they will have to sell themselves.

If you have been seriously considering selling any or all of your collection, then please call us or write to us so that we can start discussing the proper sale and presentation of your important collection through a CNG auction venue!

At auction CNG gets results ...

...A few prices from June 1996



53. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 235-228 BC. AR Nomos (6.60 gm). Warrior, in full military costume, on horseback galloping right; Nike above crowning warrior with a wreath, monogram with crescent behind, ΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑ / ΤΗΣ below in two lines / Taras astride dolphin, holding trident in left arm and extending right hand to receive Nike bearing a wreath; NE monogram above, ΤΑΡΑΣ below. Vlasto 963. Choice EF.

Estimated at \$750. Realized \$1210



965. **TRAJAN.** 98-117 AD. AR Denarius (3.29 gm). Struck 107 AD. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust left, chest bare, slight drapery on left shoulder, small globe below / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pax seated left on throne holding branch and sceptre; kneeling Dacian at her feet. RIC II 190; BMCRE 216 note; RSC 418b; Hill 349. Nice EF. A wonderfully executed obverse die. Very Rare! Ex Bonham/Vecchi Sale, September 1980, lot 256.

Estimated at \$2500. Realized \$3300



215. **MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (17.19 gm). Memphis mint. Circa 332-323 BC. Head of Herakles right wearing lion's skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, right leg drawn back, holding eagle and sceptre; rose before, ΔΙ below throne, Ο right of sceptre. Price 3971; Müller 124. Toned, superb EF. Possibly the finest Memphis tetradrachm in existence! Finely executed dies. Ex Bank Leu 48 (1989), lot 264 @ SF 4250.

Estimated at \$3000. Realized \$4400



1122. **PROBUS.** 276-282 AD. Antoninianus (4.01 gm). Siscia mint. IMP C PROBVS P F AVG, radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, spear over left shoulder, shield on right arm, holding horse by bridle with left hand; cuirass decorated with facing head of Medusa, shield decorated with warrior on horseback / SOLI INVICTO, Sol holding whip in galloping quadriga left; XXIS. RIC V pt.2, 769 variety. EF. Extremely Rare!

Estimated at \$3000. Realized \$3520



399. **SYRIA, Seleukid Kings. Seleukos I.** 312-280 BC. AR Tetradrachm (16.98 gm). Pergamon mint. Struck circa 281-280 BC. Bridled horsehead right, with horns / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, elephant with bell around neck walking right; to left, a herm; to right, bust of Artemis. Cf. Newell, WSM 1528-1529. Apparently unpublished, possibly unique variety, and of extreme historical importance. Toned VF, numerous small marks in field. Estimated at \$15000. Realized \$22550



1765. **Henry III.** 1216-1272. AR Farthing (0.28 gm). hENRICVS REX, crowned bust facing / ILGER ON LVND, voided cross with four pellets in each quadrant; mm: crescent and star. Cf. Seaby 1357E; cf. North 981/5. VF. This specimen is unpublished and possibly unique. There were previously only three known farthings of Henry III, two of the moneyer Terri and one of Raulf. This discovery adds Ilger to the known moneyers.

Estimated at \$1500. Realized \$4675

The Classical Numismatic Group

in association with

Numismatica Ars Classica

presents

in conjunction with the

New York International Numismatic Convention

Auction 40

December 4, 1996



Order your catalogue today • \$15/£10 with prices realized
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Editorial

Summer used to be the time to regroup and get ready for the fall. With hardly a break, the summer quickly passed us by and this catalogue is on its way to press as we prepare for a full fall schedule of auctions and shows.

A look back on the ancient market over the last six months illustrates several points. **Choice rare coins are selling for exceptional money.** The first point is hardly surprising - there are a relatively small number of choice rare coins available for a growing number of confident collectors at the advanced levels - the natural result is for prices of this material to increase steadily. **New customers for the beginning level coins are cautiously entering the market in increased numbers.** We advertise in numerous locations around the world. Daily we receive multiple requests for information on ancient coins. It is not unusual for us to receive several hundred new names a month. We note with pleasure that a close friend of the company, Wayne Sayles, has published a book this hobby has needed for years: *Ancient Coin Collecting*. (For further information on this book, see page 8 of this catalogue). This book is a must for the beginning collector and strongly recommended for everyone else. There is useful information for collectors at every level. This book should provide the novice collector with the introductory knowledge and a confidence boost that has previously been unavailable to the uninitiated. Best of all it is reasonably priced.

This book couldn't have come to the market at a better time. On the one-hand the choicest rare coins are selling for top prices, while on the other hand the overall supply of coins is at record levels and prices have moved to reflect this abundant supply. Never before has it been so inexpensive to buy attractive and interesting historical coins at reasonable prices.

The two-tiered level described above has been reflected in the price of coins at auction. Our last several auctions have seen choice and rare coins selling at top prices while other collector pieces that are either readily available or in slightly lower grade are fetching market prices that are lower than in years past. This is a very healthy market condition. Prices of these interesting and historical coins are at levels that attract new collectors to the field and stimulate older collectors to buy once again.

In December this year, we have the pleasure of presenting our 40th auction in conjunction with Numismatica Ars Classica of Zurich. This sale brings together several very nice collections for your consideration. The Greek is primarily from an old pedigree collection with many pieces from prominent English and European collections, while the Roman represents top pieces from an American collection that were purchased first with portrait quality in mind and secondarily completed with major rarities. An exceptional run of Byzantine gold is offered including many important rarities. The World and Islamic sections are made up of pieces from several collections and the British offers a strong selection of 19th century milled in choice condition including seven Gothic crowns.

A reminder to our customers on our policy for sending complimentary catalogues (see page three). We don't anticipate any rise in prices in our subscription rate for 1997. Each year we send two issues of our Review and each of our auction catalogues (currently four per annum) to all customers who have either paid the subscription fee or spent \$750/£500 with us in the previous year.

**Victor England
Eric J. McJadden**

New books in time for

ANCIENT COIN COLLECTING



WAYNE G. SAYLES

- Learn what it takes to become an ancient coin expert
- Understand the history, politics and mythology that shaped ancient coins
- Coins from ancient Rome, Egypt, Greece and more

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting**. 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pages. 500 photographs. Wayne Sayles, a recognized expert in the field of ancient coins, has written a book that is an excellent reference for the beginning ancient coin collector (also a nice addition to any collector's library). Details strategies for finding, collecting and interpreting ancient coins. Learn how to select and authenticate. Includes history, politics, and mythology related to ancient coins and their minting. Pronunciation guide, tables and charts. Coins from ancient Rome, Egypt, Greece and more.

\$24.95 (X219)

Weimer, David R. **The Sicilian Hoard** (Fiction novel). 1996. 310 Pages. Hardcover with dustjacket. A mystery novel of murder and suspense based on a fictional find of a hoard of paired Syracusan silver decadrachms and tetradrachms discovered in the deep quarry



where the 7000 defeated Athenians were imprisoned after the disastrous Athenian Expedition. The find leads to several murders as the coins are sought by everyone, including the Mafia. The protagonist is a college professor of Ancient History, who happens to be an amateur numismatist. A good read, including detailed numismatic interest for those collectors someday hoping to own one of the magnificent Syracusan pieces.

\$19.95 (X220)

...

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins**, 3rd Edition. 1996. Values by Herbert Kreindler. Hardcover with dustjacket. 352 pages including 32 pages of photographs. 525 coins, ancient weights, Biblical quotations, drawings, charts, etc. This is the most complete edition yet, using a numbering system that will not conflict with previous editions. For both beginning and advanced collectors. Informative and a must for collectors of biblical and related coinage.

Available November 1996. \$60.00. (GR110) Special Offer - Order and prepay by October 31st at a one-time price of \$55.00 including postage. Order as GR-110 (SPECIAL)

Guide to BIBLICAL COINS

THIRD EDITION
by
David Hendin

Lists more than 525 different coins; Ancient weights; Biblical quotations; Translations; Charts; Drawings, and more than 400 photographs values by Herbert Kreindler

Book Review

British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum, by Richard Hobbs. British Museum Press, London, 1996. 246pp, 137 pls. Hardback, \$85 (X215).

Interest in ancient British coins goes back to the antiquary William Camden in the sixteenth century when such pieces were regarded rather as a curiosity. There were some later scholars such as William Stukeley who published *Twenty-three Plates of the coins of the ancient British kings* in 1776, and John Akerman also published on the series in 1846. The first serious student of the series is generally acknowledged to be John Evans (later Sir John) with his volume on *The Coins of the Ancient Britons* in 1864 (and a supplement in 1890). Then there is a gap of some fifty years until 1944 when the late Derek Allen began to publish on the coins. A man of many and diverse talents (he also produced the BM catalogue of Tealby coins, as well as in later life being Secretary of the British Academy), he devoted his analytical mind to sorting out the series, separating the British Celtic from the Continental, and became the founding father of serious study of the British Iron Age coins. All who write in this area readily acknowledge the debt they owe to his pioneering work. Richard Hobbs, the present author and a special assistant in the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, has taken on and completed a task that Allen had been working on over thirty years ago (as the reviewer recalls when discussing it with him).

The Iron Age coin collection in the British Museum is unrivalled, and amounts to 4581 pieces, as listed here, with others at present in the course of cataloguing and fresh additions being continually made, often as the result of Treasure Trove inquests. The importance of Sir John Evans' work and collection, bequeathed to the Museum by his famous son Sir Arthur Evans in 1919, is shown by the fact that it represents some 16% of the present holdings. The largest group, or source, is from the more recent (1985-86) Wanborough hoard of 20%. The rise of the hobby of metal detecting since the 1980's has led to many more finds and new types being recognised. The responsible reporting of these has made great advances possible in plotting tribal areas on distribution maps, and the Celtic Coin Index at Oxford (founded by Derek Allen and Sheppard Frere) continues to grow apace.

In this catalogue Richard Hobbs has rendered a great service to Celtic coin studies. Here, for the first time, is a detailed listing of the national collection; an authoritative base that will act as a useful adjunct to earlier wider studies such as Van Arsdell's *Celtic Coinage in Britain* (1989). Despite the fact that there was much of a controversial nature that is still not accepted in the latter publication, it was nevertheless the only conspectus available since Commander Mack's *Coinage of Ancient Britain* (3rd ed., 1975). With Hobbs's work the door has been opened to far greater study in this field of numismatics by providing an essential base tool. Evidence of the interest now being focused on the series can be seen in the several Ph.D.'s submitted in recent years on specific aspects of the coinage or tribes, and the number of theses which are presently being pursued.

The catalogue is exactly what it says it is, a precise listing of the coins with every piece illustrated in the plates (as well as seven plates of good line drawings of symbols). The introductory text is a concise presentation of the sources of the collection and the study of British Iron Age coins, followed by discussion of the types by area. The main catalogue falls into nine divisions, beginning with Early Uninscribed and Potin, followed by the coins divided into their geographic regions. A map of the principal hoard and find spots is quite revealing in its distribution, and there is an index of sites collated with the catalogue numbers.

The essential and first approach to this catalogue will be via the plates and then referring back to the catalogue entries. Background details about the issues or issuers in the case of the dynastic series will not be found here, and obviously have no place in a catalogue of this nature. Those pursuing individual information will then have to follow the references back to Mack or Van Arsdell (mentioned above) to round out the picture.

This catalogue of the British Iron Age coins is an exemplary production and it is good to see that there are so many young scholars in this field now taking up the cloak of Derek Allen and building on his foundations - he and Sir John Evans can be proud of their successors.

Peter A. Clayton

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM



Richard Hobbs

the holidays from ENG

KENNETH W. HARL

Coinage in the Roman Economy

300 B.C. to A.D. 700



Harl, Kenneth W. **Coinage in the Roman Economy 300 BC to AD 700.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. Drawing on both literary and documentary sources, as well as on current methods of metallurgical study and statistical analysis of coins from archaeological sites, Harl presents an overview of a system of coinage in use for more than a millennium. He also offers the first region-by-region analysis of prices and wages, and he shows how the seldom studied provincial, civic, and imitative coinages were in fact important components of Roman currency.

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Michael Harlan

Harlan, Michael. **Roman Republican Moneyers and Their Coins, 63 BC - 49 BC.** 1995. xvii, 206 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A detailed study of the moneyers of the Roman Republic during this critical time in history. Looks at the family and careers of 30 moneyers, and their choice of coin types. Proposed re-dating for several issues. An important work and a very enjoyable read.

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Classical Numismatic Studies

No.1

Seleucid Coins of Bactria

by Brian Kritt

This book, *Seleucid Coins of Bactria*, is a detailed numismatic study of the entire series of Seleucid coins struck in Bactria during the half century Seleucid occupation of that province. The results of the study have greatly changed the picture of the minting operations and administration of the province, and substantially altered and enhanced the historical framework behind the coinages.

A previously unknown Seleucid colony in Bactria was discovered in the 1960's, Ai Khanoum, in the far northeast of the province on the border of modern Afghanistan and the former Soviet Union. Seleucid bronze coins found in the French excavations of this site provided evidence which the current study now shows requires the reattribution of the former Bactra series to this site. The reattribution of the former Susa series provides the first clear evidence of a second mint in Bactria.

This book will be of great interest and importance to both numismatic scholars and historians of the Hellenistic period in the east, and completely rewrites the catalog of the coins of Seleucid Bactria.

Brian Kritt has degrees in physics and mathematics from the University of Pennsylvania and Catholic University, with a strong minor in Classical Studies. His doctoral work was in the field of abstract analysis. Dr. Kritt has been a physicist with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, an analyst in the computer software field, and is former Chairman of the Mathematics Department at the University of Baltimore. For more than twenty years Dr. Kritt has been a professional classical numismatist and researcher in ancient Greek coins.

An avid collector of ancient coins for many years, he has extended his lifelong interest into a professional career in the field and now into scholarship in archaic and Hellenistic Greek coins.

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We have set aside ninety-nine choice and interesting coins from our inventory. This selection will give you some idea of the quality and breadth of items we currently stock. With our extensive network of contacts throughout America, Europe and the middle east, we are constantly acquiring new and interesting coins for your consideration. If there is a specific series that you think is outside our area, we may surprise you. If you are looking for a coin that was struck in Europe, the middle east or India any time from the beginnings of coinage in the 7th century BC up until the start of the 19th century, let us know what you are looking for, and we will try to find it for you!



AV

1. **CELTIC GAUL. Imitation of Philip II from the Gironde.** Circa 3rd-2nd Century BC. AV Stater (8.42 gm). Laureate head of Apollo / Charioteer driving biga; trident below. Allen/Nash 171. VF. \$1650/£1100



2. **EASTERN CELTS, Transylvania. Imitation of Philip II.** Circa 2nd Century BC. AR Tetradrachm (11.00 gm). Celtizing head of Herakles right / Horseman right. CCCBM 1 S66; Göbl 254.4. Good VF. \$450/£300



3. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** Circa 235-228 BC. AR Nomos (6.51 gm). Youth on rearing horse; ΖΟΠΥΡΙΩΝ and bucranium below / Taras riding dolphin, holds hippocamp and ornate trident; EΠI and mask. Vlasto 940; Brunetti 46 (234 BC). Choice EF. \$975/£650



4. **LUCANIA, Sybaris.** Circa 550-510 BC. AR Nomos (7.80 gm). Bull left, with head reverted, YM above / Same type, incuse. SNG ANS 823. VF with attractive old toning, a few spots of horn silver on edge.

\$1350/£900



2x

5. **SICILY, Akragas.** Circa 471-435 BC. AR Litra (0.58 gm). AK PA, eagle left standing on Ionic capital / Crab; AI below. SNG ANS 989. Toned EF. \$750/£500



EL

6. **SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. EL 25 Litrae (3.61 gm). Struck 310-305 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left; altar behind / Tripod. Jenkins Group B (O6/R4); SNG ANS 622. Near EF. \$1650/£1100



EL

7. **SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles.** 317-289 BC. EL 12 1/2 Litrae (1.86 gm). Struck 310-305 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left / Lyre. Jenkins Group A (a/a); SNG ANS 617. Superb EF. \$2250/£1500



EL

8. **SICILY, Tauromenion.** Circa 214-213 BC. AV 1/8 Stater (1.00 gm). Laureate head of Apollo left / TAYPOME NITAN, tripod; API monogram. SNG ANS 1115. Good VF. Rare. \$1350/£900



9. **MACEDONIAN TRIBES, The Bisalti.** Circa 480 BC. AR Oktadrachm (28.99 gm). Warrior with two spears behind bridled horse / Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos pl.12, 6; Babelon Traité I, 1496. Toned EF. \$16500/£11000



AV

10. **MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III.** 336-323 BC. AV Stater (8.63 gm). Struck at an unidentified eastern mint, circa 325-300 BC. Helmeted head of Athena / Nike walking left; Σ below. Price 3998. Nice EF. \$2200/£1450



11. **THRACE, Abdera.** Circa 386-375 BC. AR Stater. Griffin leaping left / ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ, nude Apollo standing left, holding patera and laurel branch, stag at feet. May 450 (A302/P357). EF/Good VF. \$3600/£2400



AV

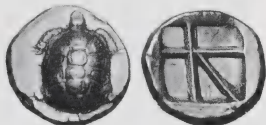
12. **THRACE, Kings of. Lysimachos.** 323-281 BC. AV Stater (8.60 gm). Lysimacheia mint? Head of deified Alexander right / Athena seated, holding Nike and spear; monogram to left. Müller 507. Choice EF with wonderful lustrous surfaces. \$6000/£4000



13. **THESSALY, Larissa.** Circa 344-321 BC. AR Drachm (6.00 gm). Head of nymph, facing slightly left / Horse grazing, about to roll. Herrmann pl.V, 12; Dewing 1400. Toned, near EF. \$575/£385



17. **CARIAN DYNASTS. Hekatomnos.** 395-377 BC. AR Drachm (3.77 gm). EKA, forepart of roaring lion right, head reverted / Stellate pattern. SNG von Aulock 2356. Good VF, attractive dark toning. \$450/£300



14. **AEGINA.** Circa 456-431 BC. AR Stater (12.22 gm). Land tortoise with segmented shell / Incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank pl.II, 15; Boston 1117. Near EF, head of tortoise somewhat flat, otherwise a well-centered, strong strike with attractive toning. \$2600/£1735



18. **CARIA, Islands off. Rhodes.** Circa 230-205 BC. AR Tetradrachm (13.33 gm). Radiate head of Helios / Full blown rose with bud; prow and magistrate AMEINI AΣ. SNG Helsinki 542. Toned, good VF. \$1200/£800



19. **LYDIA, Kings of. Time of Croesus.** Circa 546-515 BC. AV Light Stater (8.06 gm). Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Double incuse punch. Dewing 2431. Choice EF. Rare this nice. \$5750/£3825



15. **PELOPONNESOS, Sikyon.** Circa 431-400 BC. AR Stater (12.24 gm). Chimaera facing left; wreath above, ΣΕ below / Dove flying left in wreath; I. SNG Lockett 2326. Toned EF. Finest naturalistic style. \$3750/£2500



20. **PERSIA, Achaemenid Kings.** Circa 420-375 BC. AV Daric (8.36 gm). Persian king in kneeling-running stance, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch. Carradice type IIIb, 50. Near EF. Wonderful style, nicely centered. \$2250/£1500



16. **TROAS, Alexandria Troas. Imperial Times.** Circa 3rd Century AD. Æ 23mm (5.38 gm). Turreted bust of Tyche with vexillum marked CO AV / Grazing horse. SNG Copenhagen 112. EF, smooth apple green patina. \$450/£300



21. **BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Euthydemus II.** Circa 190-185 BC. AR Drachm (4.21 gm). Merv mint? Diademed bust right / Nude Herakles standing facing, holding wreath, club and lion skin; monogram. MIG 114a; Bopearachchi Série 2C. Good VF. \$1200/£800

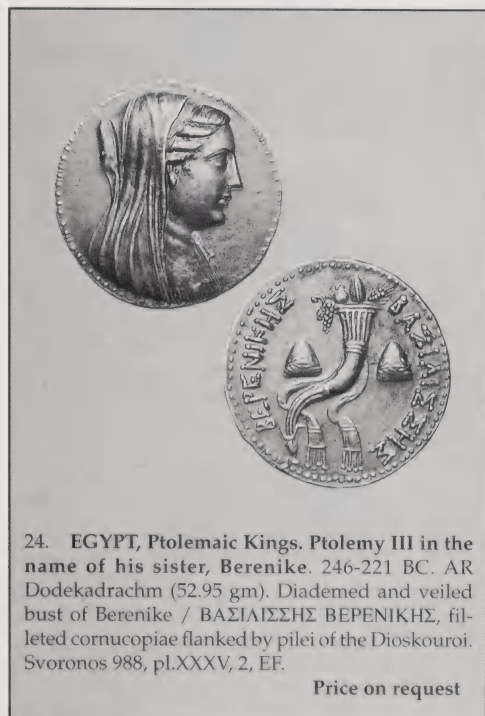


2x

22. **BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Antimachos.** Circa 185-170 BC. AR Drachm (4.26 gm). Balkh mint? Bust right, wearing kausia / Poseidon standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram. MIG 125a; Bopearachchi Série 2B. EF. \$1650/£1100



23. **BAKTRIA, Indo-Greek Kings. Eukratides.** Circa 170-145 BC. AR Drachm (4.24 gm). Panjhir mint? Diademed bust right / The Dioskouroi on horseback; monogram. MIG 169b; Bopearachchi Série 2B. EF. \$750/£500



24. **EGYPT, Ptolemaic Kings. Ptolemy III in the name of his sister, Berenike.** 246-221 BC. AR Dodekadrachm (52.95 gm). Diademed and veiled bust of Berenike / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, filleted cornucopiae flanked by pilei of the Dioskouroi. Svoronos 988, pl.XXXV, 2, EF.

Price on request



Photo reduced

25. **ROMAN REPUBLIC. Central Italy.** Circa 280-240 BC. Aes Signatum (1106 gm). Bronze bar, 120mm x 95mm, with tripod / Barley ear. Crawford 6/1; Thurlow-Vecchi AS 17; Haeberlin pl.60, 1. VF, green patina with earthen highlights. Ex Swiss Credit auction 7, lot 366. \$28,000 / £18,650

The bronze bars Aes Signatum were the next step in the development of a true currency in central Italy, following the Aes Rude, or crude copper lumps that preceded them. Types reflect Italian life at the beginning of Rome's rise to greatness, displaying military symbols and signs of augury such as chickens and stars that predicted Rome's future. Oxen are featured as pecus, "cattle" which became pecunia, "money". The symbols on this piece are evocative of the coinage of the Greek cities to the south, the tripod for Kroton and the barley ear for Metapontium. It is unlikely that there is a direct

connection between these cities and this bar currency, rather the types probably reflect what the Italians thought currency should look like.

There is only a handful of complete bronze bars known (perhaps only one of the tripod/barley ear type), which weigh around 1500 grams or 5 Roman pounds each. The rest come to us as small fragments. It is important to note, however, that in the present case we do not have a broken fragment. The irregular bottom of the bar shows the smooth rounded curves of the original casting, with only a small fin showing where it was snapped off of the pour. It may have been a flawed cast, with the metal not filling the mold. On the other hand, it may be a deliberately created fraction of a bar, of about 4 Roman pounds. In any event, the present specimen is one of the largest and best preserved examples of this rare early Roman currency available today.



26. **P. Maenius Antiaticus**. 132 BC. AR Denarius (3.97 gm). Helmeted head of Roma / Victory in quadriga. Crawford 249/1; Sydenham 492; Maenia 7. EF. \$275/£185



27. **Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus**. 68 BC. AR Serrate Denarius (4.03 gm). Jugate heads of Honos, laureate and Virtus, helmeted / Italia, holding cornucopiae, clasping hand of Roma, holding fasces and placing foot on globe. Crawford 403/1; Sydenham 797; Fufia 1. Toned EF. \$450/£300



28. **M. Junius Brutus**. 54 BC. AR Denarius (4.04 gm). Head of Libertas, wearing jewelled diadem / The consul Brutus (509 BC) with accensus and lictors. Crawford 433/1; Sydenham 906; Junia 31. Toned EF. \$450/£300



29. **M. Junius Brutus**. 54 BC. AR Denarius (3.89 gm). Head of the consul Brutus (509 BC) / Head of C. Servilius Ahala. Crawford 433/2; Sydenham 907; Junia 30. Toned EF. \$450/£300



30. **Julius Caesar**. 49-48 BC. AR Denarius (3.86 gm). Elephant trampling serpent / Priestly implements- the simpulum (offering ladle), aspergillum (sprinkler), securis (axe) and apex (priest's cap). Crawford 433/1; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49. FDC. \$975/£650



31. **Julius Caesar**. 45 BC. AV Aureus (8.05 gm). Struck by the urban prefect L. Plancius. C CAES DIC TER, winged bust of Victory / L PLANC PRAEF VRB, urceus (offering jug). Crawford 475/1a; CNR 1 pg.44, 37/1 (same dies). Good VF. \$5750/£3835



32. **Mark Antony and his brother Lucius Antony**. 41 BC. AR Denarius (3.67 gm). Eastern mint. MA NT IMP AVG III VIR R P C M NERVA PROQ P, head of Mark Antony / L ANTONIVS COS, head of Lucius Antony. Crawford 517/5a; Sydenham 1185; RSC 2. Toned, near EF. \$3750/£2500
Ex Percy Webb collection, 1932 (Hess sale 211, lot 1865).



33. **Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Mint of Chalkis in Coele-Syria.** Years 21 and 6 (32/31 BC). Æ 22m (6.58 gm). BAXIAIXXH KΛEOΠATPAX, diademed bust of Cleopatra / ETOYX KA TOY KAI ΣΘEAX NEΩTEΠIAX, head of Antony. RPC 4771; SNG Copenhagen 382. EF, green patina. \$1350/£900



37. **CLAUDIUS.** 41-54 AD. AV Aureus (7.72 gm). Struck 44 AD. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P IIII, laureate head / PACI AVGVSTAE, Pax-Nemesis holding caduceus, serpent at feet. RIC I 27; BMCRE 26. Good VF. \$6000/£4000



34. **AUGUSTUS.** 27 BC-14 AD. AV Aureus (7.85 gm). CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT CL CAESARES, Gaius and Lucius Caesars with shield and spears; simpulum and lituus above. RIC I 206; BMCRE 515. Near EF. \$7500/£5000
Ex NFA I, lot 291.



38. **CLAUDIUS and AGRIPPINA.** 41-54 AD. AR Denarius (3.61 gm). Struck 50-54 AD. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TRIB POT PP, laureate head / AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE, draped bust of Agrippina. RIC I 81; RSC 4. Toned, good VF with light overall porosity, but strong portraits of Claudius and his unfortunate choice for a fourth wife. \$2250/£1500



35. **TIBERIUS.** 14-37 AD. AR Denarius (3.78 gm). TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right; ornate throne legs. RIC I 30; RSC 16a. Near EF, traces of lustre. \$450/£300



39. **OTHO.** 69 AD. AV Aureus (7.16 gm) IMP MOTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bewigged head right / PAX ORBIS TERRARVM, Pax standing left. RIC I 3; BMCRE 1. Fine. Very Rare. \$4750/£3170



36. **LIVIA. Issued by Tiberius.** 21/22 AD. Æ As (14.21 gm). SALVS AVGVSTA, bust of Livia (as Salus) right / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG PM TR POT XXIII around S C. RIC I 47. VF, brown and green patina. \$750/£500



40. **VITELLIUS.** 69 AD. AR Denarius (3.44 gm). A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P, laureate head / XV VIR SACR FCA (for FAC), tripod with dolphin and raven. Cf. RIC I 86; RSC 114. Toned EF with attractive iridescent toning. Interesting engraver's blunder in the reverse legend. \$2250/£1500



41. **VESPASIAN.** 69-79 AD. AR Denarius (3.41 gm). Struck 79 AD. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head / TR POT X COS VIII, capricorn above globe. RIC II 118; RSC 554. Superb EF.

\$1650/£1100



42. **DOMITIAN.** 81-96 AD. AR Denarius (3.51 gm). Struck for the Ludi Saeculares of 88 AD. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM TR P VIII, laureate head / COS XIII, cippus (dedicatory column) inscribed LVD SAEC FEC, all in wreath. RIC II 115; RSC 70. Good VF.

\$450/£300



43. **NERVA.** 96-98 AD. AR Denarius (3.37 gm). Struck 96 AD. IMP NERVA CAES AVGPM TR P COS II PP, laureate head / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands. RIC II 2; RSC 16. Toned EF. \$1200/£800



44. **TRAJAN.** 98-117 AD. Æ Dupondius (15.26 gm). Struck 103-111 AD. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP, radiate bust, drapery at shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C, Salus seated left, feeding serpent twined around altar. RIC II 516; Cohen 487. EF, smooth apple-jade green patina.

\$1650/£1100



45. **TRAJAN.** 98-117 AD. Struck at Tyre in Phoenicia, 103-111 AD. AR Tetradrachm (14.78 gm). AVTOKPA KAIC NEPTPAIANOC CEBGEPM ΔAK, laureate head above eagle; club in front / ΔHMAPX EX YPAT E, laureate head of Melkart. BMC Phoenicia pg. 300, 12. Toned, good VF. \$375/£250



46. **MATIDIA, niece of Trajan and mother-in-law of Hadrian.** AR Denarius (3.26 gm). MATIDIA AVG DIVAE MARCIANAE F, diademed bust / PIETAS AVGVST, Matidia as Pietas with two children. RIC II 759 (Trajan); RSC 10. Toned, good VF. \$3000/£2000



47. **HADRIAN.** 117-138 AD. Æ As (12.73 gm). Struck 132-134 AD. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare-headed bust / IVSTITIA AVG PP COS III S C, Justitia seated, holding patera and sceptre. RIC II 728; Cohen 896. Good VF, dark green patina. \$450/£300



48. **ANTONINUS PIUS.** Struck at Gaza in Palestine. Year 206 (145/146 AD). Æ 31mm (24.13 gm). AVTOKPA AΔPI ANTWN EI, laureate bust / Turreted and veiled bust of Tyche. BMC Palestine pg. 152, 61. EF, green patina. Scarce in this condition. \$1200/£800



49. **DIVVS ANTONINVS PIUS.** Died 116 AD. AR Denarius (3.24 gm). DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / CONSECRATIO, eagle on low altar. RIC III 431 (Aurelius); RSC 155. Toned EF. \$295/£195



AV

50. **MARCUS AURELIUS, as Caesar.** 145-147 AD. AV Aureus (7.07 gm). AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, bare head right / COS II, Hilaritas standing left, holding palm and cornucopiae. RIC III 428 (Antoninus); Cohen 106. EF. \$3750/£2500



51. **MARCUS AURELIUS.** 161-180 AD. AR Denarius (3.24 gm). Struck 171-172 AD. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVI, laureate head / IMP VI COS III, Roma seated on shield, holding Victory and spear. RIC III 259; RSC 280. Toned EF. \$365/£225



2x

52. **MARCUS AURELIUS.** 161-180 AD. Æ Dupondius (14.80 gm). Struck 161-162 AD. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG PM, radiate head / CONCORD AVGVSTOR TR P XVI COS III SC, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. RIC III 828; Cohen 58. EF, variegated green patina. \$750/£500



53. **FAUSTINA Jr. Wife of Marcus Aurelius.** Æ As (15.61 gm). FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust / LAETITIA S C, Laetitia right, holding sceptre and wreath. RIC III 1658 (Aurelius). Near EF, green patina. \$695/£465



2x

54. **MACRINUS.** 217-218 AD. AR Denarius (3.46 gm). IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate bust / FIDES MILITVM, Fides with standards. RIC IV 66; RSC 23a. FDC. \$900/£600



55. **DIADUMENIAN, Caesar.** 217-218 AD. AR Denarius (3.72 gm). M OPEL ANT DIADVMENIAN CAES, draped and cuirassed bust / SPES PVBLICA, Spes walking left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC IV 117; RSC 21b. EF. \$750/£500



56. **DIADUMENIAN.** Struck at Deultum in Thrace. Æ 21mm (6.06 gm). M OPEL ANTONINVS DIADVG, draped and cuirassed bust / C F P D, Cupid riding dolphin. Apparently unpublished. Good VF, brown patina. Literature on the coinage of the Roman colony at Deultum is surprisingly scanty, and unpublished types appear regularly on the market. An opportunity presents itself for some original research!

\$375/£250



57. **ELAGABALUS**. 218-222 AD. AR Denarius (3.12 gm). Antioch mint. **ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG**, laureate bust / **FELICITAS TEMP**, galley to right. RIC IV 188 variety (FELIX); RSC 27a variety. Superb EF.

\$895/£595



61. **PACATIAN**. 248 AD. AR Antoninianus (2.96 gm). **IMP TI CL MAR PACATIANVS AVG**, radiate bust / **FORTVNA REDVX**, Fortuna seated left, with rudder and cornucopiae, wheel below. RIC IV 4; RSC 5. Good VF, the usual rough metal associated with this rare usurper's coinage.

\$9750/£6500



58. **MAXIMUS, Caesar**. 235-238 AD. AR Denarius (3.25 gm). **IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES**, draped bust right / **PIETAS AVG**, priestly implements - the lituus (augur's wand), sescepita (knife), urceus (jug), simpulum (ladle) and aspergillum (sprinkler). RIC IV 1; RSC 1. Toned EF.

\$695/£465



62. **MAGNIA URBICA, Wife of Carinus**. Antoninianus (3.61 gm). **MAGN VRBICA AVG**, diademed bust on crescent / **VENVS VICTRIX**, Venus left, holding helmet and spear; **KOAV**. RIC V pt.2, 3. EF, dark toning with a trace of silvering.

\$750/£500



59. **MAXIMUS, Caesar**. 235-238 AD. Æ As (8.76 gm). **MAXIMVS CAES GERM**, draped bust right / **PIETAS AVG SC**, priestly implements as above, with the addition of a patera. RIC IV 12; Cohen 8. Good VF, dark green patina.

\$750/£500



63. **DIOCLETIAN**. 284-305 AD. AR Argenteus (3.37 gm). Struck at Nicomedia, 295-296 AD. **DIOCLETI ANVS AVG**, laureate head / **VICTORIAE SARMATICAE**, campgate with four towers, star above open gate; **SMNF**. RIC VI 25a; RSC 492b. FDC.

\$2250/£1500



60. **PAPIENUS**. 238 AD. AR Antoninianus (4.99 gm). **IMP CAES PVPIEN MAXIMVS AVG**, radiate bust / **PATRES SENATVS**, clasped hands. RIC IV 11b; RSC 21. Lustrous EF.

\$750/£500

The legend asserts the age old rights of the Roman Senate to approve the elevation of a new emperor. The approach of Maximinus, relying solely on the strength of his legions to support him on the throne, would prove to be the more effective method (although not guaranteeing a long reign).



AV

64. **MAXIMIANUS**. 286-310 AD. AV Aureus (5.80 gm). Struck at Rome, 287 AD. **MAXIMIA NVS PF AVG**, laureate and cuirassed bust / **VIRTVS AVGG**, Hercules battling the centaur; **PR**. Jameson 320; Late Roman Gold and Silver Coins at Dumbarton Oaks, 11 (Jameson coin). EF. *Very Rare. The second recorded example.*

\$12000/£8000



AV

65. **JOVIAN.** 363-364 AD. AV Solidus (4.47 gm). Antioch mint. DN IOVIAN VS PF AVG, diademed bust / SECVRITA S REI PVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned, holding shield inscribed VOT V MVL X between them; ANTZ. RIC VIII 222 (R4). EF. Rare. \$4500/£3000



AV

66. **VALENTINIAN I.** 364-375 AD. AV Solidus (4.39 gm). Thessalonica mint. DN VALENTINI ANVS PF AVG, diademed bust / VICTOR IA AVGG, Valentinian and Valens enthroned, holding globe between them and protected by Victory; SMTES. RIC IX 4a.1. EF. \$1200/£800



AV

67. **VALENTINIAN I.** 364-375 AD. AV 1 1/2 Scrupulum (1.66 gm). Thessalonica mint. DN VALENTINI ANVS PF AVG, diademed bust / PAX PERPETVA, Victory inscribing VOT V MVL X on a shield held by Eros; TES•. RIC IX 5.2. EF. \$3000/£2000
A scruple is equivalent to 1/288 of a Roman pound, but this denomination does not otherwise fit into the late Roman coinage system. The reason for its occasional striking is left open to debate.



AV

68. **THEODOSIUS I.** 379-395 AD. AV Solidus (4.46 gm). Struck at Constantinople, 379-383 AD. DN THEODO SIVS PF AVG, diademed bust / CONCORDIA AVGGG, Constantinopolis enthroned, holding sceptre and globe, •/CONOB. RIC IX 43b. EF. \$1200/£800



69. **EUGENIUS.** 392-394 AD. AR Siliqua (1.65 gm). Trier mint. DN EVGENI VS PF AVG, diademed and bearded bust / VIRTVS RO MANORVM, Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory and spear; TRPS. RIC IX 106d; RSC 14a. Toned, choice EF on a large, unclipped flan. Rare thus. \$1200/£800



AV

70. **HONORIUS.** 393-423 AD. AV Solidus (4.44 gm). Struck at Constantinople, 403-408 AD. DN HONORI VS PF AVG, helmeted and cuirassed facing bust, holding spear and shield / CONCORD IA AVGGG, Constantinopolis enthroned, holding sceptre and Victory, * A/CONOB. RIC X 30. EF. \$895/£595



AV

71. **VISIGOTHS.** Circa 461-470 AD. AV Solidus (4.24 gm). *Struck at Toulouse in imitation of a Libius Severus solidus from Ravenna.* DN II BIVS SIVE RVS PF AVG, diademed bust / VICTORIA AVGGG, Emperor standing with foot on human-headed serpent, holding long cross and Victory; R A/CONOB. Cf. RIC X 3755; MEC 174. Good VF, light graffiti, a few minor edge nicks. Very Rare. \$3000/£2000



AV

72. **LOMBARDS.** Circa 620-700 AD. AV Tremissis (1.24 gm). *Imitating Maurice Tiberius.* DN MA TIB VG, crude diademed bust / VIITOXIIVITPObM, Victory holding wreath and globus cruciger, IONOI. MEC 306; Bernareggi 1. EF. \$1200/£800

These tremisses are struck on broad thin flans that came to resemble the later German bracteates in their fragility. It is rare to find an example such as this one, on an unblemished flan with minimal "ghosting" or showthrough of the types.



AV

73. **ANASTASIUS I.** 491-518 AD. AV Solidus (4.47 gm). Struck at Constantinople, 498 AD. DN ANASTASIVS PP AVG, helmeted and cuirassed facing bust, holding spear and shield / VICTORI AVGGG, Victory left, holding staff with inverted Chi-Rho; * B/CONOB. SB 4; DOC I 6a. EF. **Rare short-lived type.**

\$1200/£800



AV

74. **JUSTIN I and JUSTINIAN I.** April-August 527 AD. AV Solidus (4.47 gm). Constantinople mint. DN IVSTIN ET IVSTINIAN PP AVG, Justin and Justinian enthroned; CONOB / VICTORIA A AVGG, angel holding cross and globus cruciger; * Γ/CONOB. SB 118; Metcalf class IIc (O20/RG). EF. **Rare.**

\$3300/£2200

Ex Hunt Collection II, 35.



AV

75. **JUSTINIAN II. Second Reign,** 705-711 AD. AV Solidus (4.28 gm). Struck at Constantinople, 705 AD. dN Ihs ChS REX REGNANTIUM, nimbate bust of Christ / dN IVS TINIA NVS MULTVS AN', crowned bust of Justinian, holding cross on steps and globus cruciger inscribed PAX. SB 1413; DOC II 1. Superb, lustrous EF.

\$975/£650



AV

76. **MICHAEL III and THEODORA.** 843-856 AD. AV Solidus (4.42 gm). IhsUS XRISTOS*, nimbate bust of Christ / +MIXAHL SΘEODORA, crowned facing busts of Michael and his mother. SB 1687; DOC III 2. Good VF. Very rare.

\$3300/£2200

Ex NFA XVIII, lot 913.



AV

77. **LEO VI.** 908-912 AD. AV Solidus (4.38 gm). +Ihs XPS REX REGNANTIUM, Christ enthroned / LEON ET CONSTANT' AUGG' ROM', Leo and Constantine standing, holding patriarchal cross between them. SB 1725; DOC III 2. Good VF. Rare.

\$2250/£1500

Ex NFA XVIII, lot 919.



AV

78. **NICEPHORUS II and BASIL II.** 963-969 AD. AV Solidus (Histamenon) (4.42 gm). +Ihs XPS REX REGNANTIM, nimbate bust of Christ / NIKHFOP' KAI BACIL' AVG'R'P', Nicephorus and Basil holding patriarchal cross between them. SB 1777; DOC III 2. EF.

\$1650/£1100

Ex NFA XVIII, lot 929; *Leu* 2, lot 488.

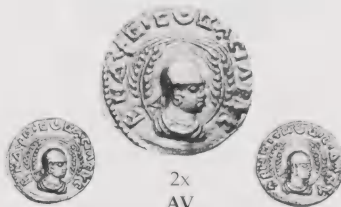


AV

79. **JOHN I.** 969-976 AD. AV Solidus (Histamenon) (4.38 gm). +Ihs XPS REX REGNANTIM, nimbate bust of Christ / ΘEOTOC BOHΘ'IW dES, the Virgin crowning John, who holds a patriarchal cross between them. SB 1785; DOC III 3. Near EF.

\$975/£650

Ex Hunt Collection II, lot 98.



2x

AV

80. **AXUM. Endubis.** Circa 270-330 AD. AV Third Solidus (2.70 gm). ENDYBIC BACILEYC, bust of king with grain ears / AZWMITW BICI ΔAXY, bust of king with grain ears. Munro-Hay (2nd edition), 1. EF.

\$975/£650



AV

81. **FRANCE, Francis I.** 1515-1547. AV Ecu à al Croisette (3.42 gm). Struck at Lyons mint, circa 1541. FRANCISCVS D GRA FRANCORVM REX F, crowned arms; D below, annulet under 12th letter / +XPS VINCIT XPS REGNAT XPS IMPERAT F, cross in tressure; annulet. Duplessy 889; Ciani 1091. EF.

\$1200/£800



AV

82. **FRANCE, Brittany, Francis I.** 1442-1450. AV Cavalier d'Or (3.32 gm). Rennes mint. +FRANCISCVS DEI GRA BRITONV DVX R, mounted knight / DEVS IN ADIVTORIV MEVM IN TANDE R, cross in quadrilobe. Cf. Poey d'Avant 1194-1195. EF. Rare.

\$3750/£2500



AV

83. **FRANCE, Orange, Raymond IV.** 1340-1393. AV Florin (3.47 gm). (cornet) R DI G P AURA, lily / S IOHANNES, John the Baptist; R. Poey d'Avant 4522; Boudeau 983. EF.

\$1500/£1000



AV

84. **GERMANY, Trier, Archbishop Kuno II von Falkenstein.** 1362-1388. AV Gulden (3.47 gm). CVNO AR EPS TRE, St. Peter enthroned / SACRI INPERII PER GALL, arms. Noss 155b; Saurma 2556/1303. EF.

\$750/£500



AV-85

85. **ITALY, Ferrara, Alfonso d'Este.** 1505-1534. AV Scudo d'Oro (3.36 gm). ALFONSVS DVX FERRARI III, arms of Ferrara / +IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, Calvary cross. CNI X pg.444, 11. VF. \$1200/£800
Husband of Lucretia Borgia!



AV

86. **Gallo-Belgic, The Ambiani.** Circa 125-100 AD. AV Stater (6.90 gm). Celtized head of Apollo left / Horse left, rosette below. Seaby 1; Van Arsdell 12-1. VF.

\$1650/£1100



AV

87. **The Atrebrates, Verica.** Circa 10-40 AD. AV Quarter Stater (1.21 gm). COM F on tablet / VI, galloping horse. Seaby 1001; Van Arsdell 467-1. Near EF. Rose gold.

\$600/£400



88. **Northumbria, Aethelred I and Eanbald, Archbishop of York.** 790-796 AD. AR Sceatta (0.95 gm). +ADILRED, pellet in ring / +EANBALD, pellet in ring. Seaby 858; Pirie, *Coins of the Kingdom of Northumbria*, pg.26. Good VF, good silver content. Very Rare.

\$865/£575



89. **Alfred the Great, Viking issue in East Anglia.** Circa 885-915. AR Halfpenny (0.76 gm). +CIV RED, bust right / Londonia monogram. Seaby 969; cf. Dolley and Blunt pl.X, 10. EF, slight edge chip. Rare.

\$2250/£1500



90. **Wessex, Edward the Elder.** 899-924. AR Penny (1.58 gm). +EADVVEARD REX, small cross / . TORHT +++ELM MO... Seaby 1087; SCBI 24, 408. Toned EF. Rare moneyer.

\$1650/£1100



91. **Henry II.** 1154-1189. AR Penny (1.44 gm). Winchester mint, 1166-1167. Tealby type C. +HENRI R AN, facing bust / HEREBERT:ON :PIN, cross-crosslet. Seaby 1339; BMC 762. Toned VF. \$365/£245
Ex Elmore Jones collection.



92. **Edward I.** 1272-1307. AR Penny (1.43 gm). London mint. Long cross class VII, in the name of Henry III. hENRICVS REX IIP, facing bust / PHELIP ON LUND, long cross. Seaby 1378. Good VF, strong portrait. \$365/£245



93. **Henry VI.** 1422-1461. AR Penny (1.01 gm). London mint. Rosette-mascle issue, 1427-1430. Facing bust / VILLA CALISIE, long cross. Seaby 1865. Toned, near EF. \$265/£175



94. **Henry VI.** 1422-1461. AR Groat (3.83 gm). London mint. Leaf-trefoil issue, 1435-1438. Facing bust, no leaf on breast / CIVITAS LONDON, long cross. Seaby 1898. Toned, nice VF. \$265/£175



95. **Edward IV.** 1461-1470. AR Groat (2.63 gm). London. Light coinage, 1464-1465. Crowned bust; annulets by neck / CIVITAS LONDON, no eye in legend, pellet in first quarter; mm: rose. Seaby 1995/2000 mule. VF. \$300/£200
Ex J.J. North collection.



96. **Elizabeth I.** 1558-1603. AV Half Pound (5.71 gm). First issue, 1560-1561. ELIZABETH D' G' ANG' FRA' ET HI' REGINA, crowned bust left / SCVTVM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM, crowned arms; mm: cross-crosslet. Seaby 2520. EF. \$3000/£2000



97. **James I.** 1603-1625. AV Laurel (8.89 gm). Fourth head, 1624-1625. IACOBVS D G MAG BRI FRAN ET HIB REX, laureate bust left; ties bracket XX / FACTA MEOS IN GENTEM VNAM, crowned arms on cross; mm: lis. Seaby 2638C. Good VF. \$975/£650



98. **The Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.** 1678. AR 39mm Medal (27.69 gm). Sculptor Milton after an original by George Bower. MORIENDO RESTITVIT REM E GODFREY, Godfrey being strangled; MILTON F below / TANTVM RELIGIO POTVIT, the Pope blessing the murder of Godfrey. Edge: CERVICE FRACATA FIDEM SVSTVLIT ATLAS XNS 1678. Hawkins MI I pg.577, 247; Forrer IV pg.84. Toned EF. \$975/£650

Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was a London magistrate who took a zealous role in the persecution of Catholics during the reign of Charles II. On October 12, 1678 he was lured into an alley, strangled and stabbed with his own blade to appear as if he had committed suicide. Three Catholics were accused of the crime, convicted and hanged, on what later proved to be perjured testimony of another suspected plotter. Although the murder was never solved, popular sentiment suspected a wide-ranging plot leading all the way to the Pope. A number of stridently anti-Catholic medals were struck commemorating the crime.

Coins of the Greek World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all the titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

A word about book prices in this catalogue. Books are priced in dollars only. We only sell books by mail out of the United States office. We recommend you purchase Seaby titles in the U.K. from your local bookseller. If you are in London, all Seaby titles can be purchased over the counter at Seaby Coins at 14 Old Bond Street.

THE WORLD OF THE GREEKS

Carradice, Ian. **Greek Coins**. 1995. 112 pages, illustrated throughout, 4 color plates, card covers. A chronological look at the development of Greek coinage, from the first electrum coins of the sixth century to the first century. An enjoyable read, great for the beginning collector and even the most advanced numismatist will learn something from this book. Order as item # (GR277) \$19.95

Jenkins, G.K. **Coins in History - Ancient Greek Coins**. 1990. Hardbound. 182 pages. Numerous color and black-and-white illustrations. The updated second edition of this popular book. With new scholarship integrated by the late Dr. M. Price of the British Museum and Peter Clayton, this work provides an accurate and informative survey of Greek coinage. Excellent for the beginner, essential for the advanced collector. Order as item # (GR104) \$75.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 1. Europe**. 1978. Hardbound. 316 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3300 + coin types listed. Order as item # (GR102) \$60.00

Sear, David R. **Greek Coins & Their Values: Volume 2. Asia & Africa**. 1979. Hardbound. 446 pages. Alphabets, maps, historical outline, values, numerous illustrations. 3500 + coin types listed. A must have for any collector. Order as item # (GR103) \$60.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Greek section we have used the abbreviations GCV I and GCV II. These refer to the two Seaby titles
Greek Coins & Their Values, Volumes I and II.

The Celts of Central Europe The Influence of Alexander's World Empire

While Alexander possessed only briefly power over most of the known world of antiquity, his influence was felt far beyond the physical borders of his realm and far longer than his brief lifespan. His philhellenic ideals spread to many different cultures, bringing concepts of Greek art, religion, warfare, political thought (and wine) to peoples from northern Europe to the borders of China. Most importantly, the coins

of Alexander, and those of his father Philip II and half-brother Philip III, became an international currency, accepted everywhere and copied extensively. The drachms offered below are from the Danube River basin, where Celtic tribes struck more or less accurate copies, in more or less good silver, of Macedonian tetradrachms and drachms.

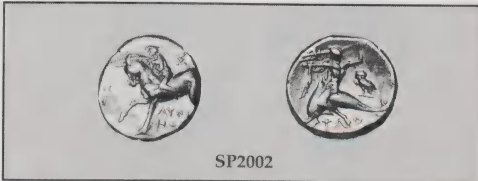


Celtic tribes of the Danube. Circa 2nd century BC. Billon Drachm, imitating Philip III. Head of Herakles, wearing lion skin / Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; monogram in field. *Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum*, Vol. I, 203ff. Virtually as struck, but crude, shallow engraving leaves little detail visible.

Order as item # (SP2001) \$135/£90

Magna Graecia Calabria, Tarentum

Ancient Tarentum, located on the heel of the boot of Italy, had as its mythical founder Taras, son of Poseidon. Washed overboard by a storm at sea, Taras was rescued by a dolphin and put ashore at the site of what would become the largest and wealthiest port city in Magna Graecia. The prosaic reality being that the city was settled by Lakedaimonians around 708 BC, whose military skills were put to good use in creating a potent army that defended the city's interests in the internecine conflicts of southern Italy. Tarentum's cavalry was held in great esteem and was most likely the inspiration for the horseman on the obverse of its coins, although the later horsemen are also seen as participants in civic or agonistic games. By the 4th century BC the city was sunk in opulent decadence, and dependent on a series of foreign "benefactors" to retain its status. First Archidamos, then Alexander of Epeiros and Pyrrhos all were engaged to defend the city. Nonetheless, by 272 BC Tarentum had fallen into the Roman sphere of influence. In a final burst of independence the city joined other south Italian cities in supporting Hannibal in his campaigns against Rome. Although relegated to a reduced status of a Roman colony after Hannibal's defeat, Tarentum remained a notable city to the end of the classical period. The boy and dolphin staters or nomoi of Tarentum were a work-horse currency of southern Italy, circulating across the Mediterranean along the sea-borne trade routes controlled by the city.



Calabria, Tarentum. Circa 272-235 BC. AR Nomos. Youth on horseback left or right / Taras on dolphin, symbol to right. GCV I 374 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP2002) \$225/£150

Lucania, Metapontum

Metapontum became another prize in the Greek scramble for colonies in southern Italy. Leukippos led a group of Achaean settlers to this town some 24 miles west along the coast from Tarentum in the midst of extremely fertile growing lands. While Tarentum prospered from control of profitable sea trade, Metapontum used its "golden harvest" to assure its supremacy among the cities of the south. Its gift to the sanctuary of Delphi consisted of lifelike ears of wheat and barley, wrought entirely in pure gold. The grain ear as a civic badge was featured on its coinage from the earliest incuse nomos of the 6th century BC to the end of its history. Metapontum participated in the endemic quarrels of the Greek city-states, but generally used its wealth to play one side against the other, avoiding the worst of the fighting. The cosmopolitan luxury of the city attracted the followers of the famed philosopher Pythagoras, and he eventually moved his school there after being driven from Kroton and Tarentum, residing in comfort until his death. It is somewhat ironic that the city's end came when it whole-heartedly backed Hannibal against Rome. Metapontum's long balancing act came to an end in 207 BC; when Hannibal evacuated Italy, he offered to take with him any citizen of the city that wished to come with him. Fearing the vengeful Romans, most of the populace fled, and the once wealth city sank into obscurity.



Lucania, Metapontum. Circa 325-280 BC. AR Nomos. Head of Demeter right, hair wreathed with grain ears / Grain ear; various symbols in fields. GCV I 416. VF.

Order as item # (SP2003) \$165/£110

Bruttium, Kroton

Kroton, like most of the cities of Magna Graecia, dates its history from a colony founded by settlers from Greece proper. Myskellos, obeying a directive of the oracle of Delphi, led a group of Achaean settlers to the site around 710 BC. This divine sanction is represented on all the coins of Kroton by its civic badge, the tripod of the oracle. Eagles make frequent appearances also, and may be taken as references to the Olympic Games, where Krotonian athletes won several resounding victories in the 6th century BC. In later life one of these athletes, Milo, gained fame as the general who in 510 BC destroyed Kroton's chief rival, the city of Sybaris. Thirty years later, however, Kroton in turn met defeat at the hands of Lokroi, and never regained its former glory. The city still retained its importance as a port, and struck an abundant silver coinage through the 4th century. We offer several variations of the traditional types of Kroton with tripod and eagle:



Bruttium, Kroton. Circa 420-340 BC. AR Nomos. Eagle and bucranium on column capital / Tripod with olive branch. SNG ANS 340-341. Good Fine.

Order as item # (SP2004) \$225/£150

Bruttium, Kroton. Circa 420-340 BC. AR Nomos. Eagle perched on stag's snout / Tripod with leaf. SNG ANS 350. Good Fine.

Order as item # (SP2005) \$225/£150



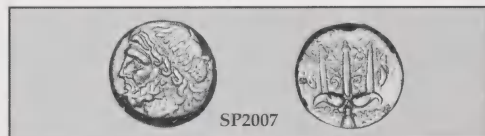
Bruttium, Kroton. Circa 420-340 BC. AR Nomos. Eagle with spread wings on olive branch / Tripod. SNG ANS 358ff. Good Fine. Order as item # (SP2006) \$165/£110

Sicily

Syracuse

A Syracusan bronze from the First Punic War.

The following coinage was no doubt produced to be used for the enormous payments made by Syracuse in its support of the Roman war effort in the First Punic War against Carthage. The conflict in Sicily was at a peak in circa 261-241 BC, when in a series of naval and land battles the Romans gradually forced the Carthaginians off the island. Despite the heroic efforts of Hamilcar Barca, commander of the Carthaginian fleet and father of Hannibal, in 241 BC the Romans forced the Carthaginians to negotiate peace terms which included the final evacuation of Sicily.



Syracuse. Hieron II. 275-215 BC. Æ 19mm. Head of Poseidon left wearing tainia / IEPΣNOΣ, ornamented trident between two dolphins. VF, even brown surfaces, slightly granular. GCV I, 1223.

Order as item # (SP2007) \$33/£22

We have a sufficient quantity of these available to supply larger numbers. In orders of 10 or more we'll save you \$8/£5 per piece. Order as item# (SP2008) \$25/£17 x quantity.

The Syracusan Tyrants

The tyrants of Syracuse had been quite successful in playing off the competing powers of Rome and Carthage as they fought for hegemony over the strategic island of Sicily. Hieronymos' grandfather, Hieron II, held sway over much of the eastern half of the island. His death early in 215 left his youthful and inexperienced grandson involved in a dangerous game, at which he proved an inept and unfortunate player. At first leaning toward Carthage in return for a wider sphere of influence, Hieronymos eventually demanded total control of all Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. The hard-pressed Africans acceded to his demand, whereupon the Roman party in Syracuse arranged his assassination. Following his death a republic was installed in power, which attempted to restore the balance between the opposing forces.

The republic did not survive much longer than the last regal ruler of Syracuse. A mercenary leader named Moericus went over to the besieging Romans, opening the city gates to the Roman general Marcellus, and negating the ingenious efforts of Archimedes to defend the city. Syracuse's history as the first city in Sicily came to an abrupt end. The city's destruction accounts for the numerous hoards recovered from this period.



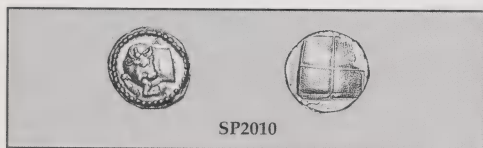
Syracuse, Hieronymos. 215-214 BC. AR 10 Litrai. Diademed head of Hieronymos left / Winged thunderbolt; various letters in fields. GCV I 994. Choice EF.

Order as item# (SP2009) _____ \$975/£650

Macedon

Akanthos

The lands of Macedon and Thrace were the wild frontier of ancient Greece. Herodotos writes of the lions and untamed bulls in the land, and notes that at the time of Xerxes' invasion of Greece his baggage train was disrupted by attacking lions. Akanthos, an important city on the Chalkidian peninsula, gives prominence on its coinage to the wild beasts of the north.



Macedon, Akanthos. Circa 470-390 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Forepart of bull / Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 47ff. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2010) _____ \$195/£130

The World of Alexander III, the Great 336-323 BC

In the fourth century BC, the European Greek world was made up of numerous fiercely independent city-states. In a period of twenty years, one man, Philip II of Macedon, succeeded in unifying these various regimes under his sole rule. He used diplomacy when possible, but treachery and force when necessary. His contemporaries saw him as anything from a perfidious despot (Demosthenes) to the greatest man Europe had known (Theopompus). One thing is certain: as a general, diplomat and statesman he was virtually unequalled, except perhaps by his own son, Alexander.

Alexander III succeeded his father on the Macedonian throne. In a reign of only thirteen years he was able to accomplish military feats of conquest that stand unequalled to this day. By 330 BC he was already the acknowledged ruler of an empire that covered a million square miles.

Alexander was more than a military genius. He had studied as a pupil of Aristotle and was familiar not only with strategy and tactics, but mathematics and philosophy, art, literature and theater. At his untimely death at the age of thirty-two, he was king of the Greeks, pharaoh of Egypt, ruler of Persia and king of Asia.

His coinage reflects the immense wealth he accumulated during his conquests. For his silver coinage, Alexander chose universal types that would appeal not only to the Greeks but also to subjects throughout his empire. The obverse, portraying the head of Herakles wearing the skin of the Nemean lion, was a suitable type for a warrior king. Herakles had also appeared on earlier Macedonian issues, for it was through this hero that the Macedonian royal line could claim to be of truly Greek descent. In the east, this figure could be equally identified as the Phoenician Melqart. The reverse type of Zeus enthroned, holding an eagle and a sceptre, marks a continuation of the depiction of Zeus on Philip's coinage, as well as marking Alexander's claim to be leader of the Greek states. To Eastern subjects, Zeus in this pose could be interpreted as the Cilician Baaltars or the Babylonian Marduk.

The Macedonian tetradrachm, like the Athenian tetradrachm before it, became the predominant trade coin of the time. The coinage was issued at mints from one end of Alexander's empire to the other. This coin was so universally recognized that the mintage of coins in the name of Alexander continued in various parts of the Greek world until late in the first century BC, some two hundred years after his death.

There are over four thousand mint symbols for the coinage of Alexander the Great. For many decades the standard work on Alexander's coinage was Müller's publication, written before the turn of the century. However, in 1991, after many years of research, the definitive reference on the coins of Alexander III and his half-brother Philip Arrhidaeus was written by the late Dr. Martin Price, Keeper of Greek Coins at the British Museum. If you are going to collect coins of Alexander the Great, this book is a must for your library.

Price, Martin J. The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus. 1991. Two Volumes. 638 pages, 149 plates, over 4000 types listed. Hardbound. General themes, designs, mint periods, over 900 issue marks and monograms cataloged. Designed for easy coin identification. Concordances with Müller and Prokesch-Osten. Essential reference. Composed over a period of many years, this work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted on Alexander the Great. The standard reference for many generations to come. A must for every numismatic library.

Order as item# (GR101) _____ \$199.00

Another excellent book that we recommend on the coinage of Alexander and his Successors:

Mørkholm, Grierson & Westermarck. Early Hellenistic Coinage, From the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC). 1991. Hardbound. 294 pages, 4 tables, 6 maps, 45 pages of plates illustrating over 600 coins. First full study of early Hellenistic coinage to be compiled and published. Special attention is given to the coinages of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachos so that they can be confidently attributed to later periods and different regions of the Hellenistic World.

Order as item # (GR105) _____ \$100.00



SP2011

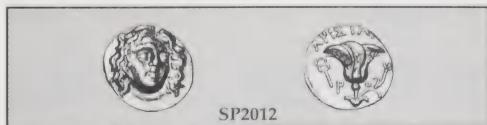
Kings of Macedon. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. AR Drachm. Struck in various mints across Greece and Asia Minor, during Alexander's lifetime and the succeeding decades. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle and sceptre; varying mint symbols and monograms in fields and below throne. Cf. GCV II 6730, refer to Price for the numerous varieties of Alexander drachms. Average Fine. Order as item # (SP2011) \$95/£65

Perseus vs Rome:

Pay for Cretan Mercenaries in the employ of Perseus of Macedon while he battled with Rome

According to Richard Ashton's most recent research (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988), these Pseudo-Rhodian drachms can be dated to circa 171-170 BC. These coins of Rhodian types were struck by Perseus to pay mercenary Cretan troops in his employ in Thessaly while he battled Rome. Though not the coin of the day in this area of Greece, they were easily recognizable by the Cretan mercenaries as having the same designs as the Rhodian coins that circulated widely in Crete.

Our group of drachms has three predominant moneyers: Ainetor, Gorgos and Stasion. The obverse depicts the head of Helios three-quarters facing right, while the reverse depicts a rose with a bud or buds, moneyer's name above, grapes and various symbols in fields.



SP2012

Thrace. Pseudo-Rhodian. Circa 171-170 BC. AR Drachm. Head of Helios three-quarters facing right / Rose with bud. GCV II 5052 (though misattributed to Rhodes). For the current research see the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1988, article by Richard Ashton. Our group of these are choice examples—as struck. Each piece was selected for strike and centering. They grade superb EF.

Order as item # (SP2012) \$195/£130

Paeonia

As the Greek citizen of Greece proper regarded the Macedonian kings as upstart barbarians, the Macedonians themselves faced northern neighbors living on the wilder edges of civilization. The tribes known collectively as the Paeonians were a continual threat to the borders of Macedon. After the death of Perdikkas III in combat with the Illyrians in 359 BC, his brother Philip II faced a serious invasion of his territory led by the powerful Paeonian king Agis. If Agis himself had not died shortly thereafter, the nascent Macedonian empire might have been stillborn amidst the tribal rivalries of northern Greece. As it was, Philip was able to deter Agis' successor Lykkeios with a combination of skillful maneuvering and generous bribes, giving himself the breathing room to prepare Macedon for the conquests ahead. While the Paeonian kings retained their autonomy until 286 BC, they

were never again to be a serious threat to their more powerful neighbors. Although little is known of the inner workings of the Paeonian state, a hint of their warlike nature can be gleaned from their tetradrachms, with references to heroes vanquishing foes: Lykkeios depicting Herakles strangling the Nemean lion and Patraos showing an armored horseman trampling a hapless warrior underfoot.



Labours of Herakles

The Twelve Labours of Herakles are most often attributed by classical scholars to have been penance and atonement for Herakles' madness by which he killed six of his own children and two of his brothers, mistaking them for his enemies. When Herakles recovered his sanity, he went to Delphi and was told to serve King Eurystheus for twelve years; and to perform whatever Labours might be determined for him. His payment for this was to be rewarded with immortality (by today's standards of morality, it seems contradictory to give Herakles a reward for performing penance!). He was hindered at all times by Hera when trying to complete these labours, but was aided by others in the Greek Pantheon.

The First Labour: The Nemean Lion — The first labour imposed on Herakles by Eurystheus was the conquest of the Nemean lion. This invulnerable beast had a pelt impervious to iron, bronze or stone. After trying various weapons to no avail on the lion, Herakles was able to choke it to death as seen on this coin type. He then managed to skin it with its own claws. Thereafter, the lionskin became his standard raiment.



SP2013

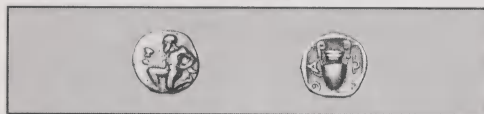
Kings of Paeonia. Lykkeios. 356-335 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Zeus / Herakles strangling the Nemean lion, a bow and quiver on the ground behind him. GCV I 518; SNG ANS 1019. Superb EF.

Order as item # (SP2013) \$795/£525

Islands off Thrace The Scampering Satyrs of Thasos

The island of Thasos was well known in antiquity for its commercial production of wine. Not surprisingly, it was also a center of Dionysiac cult worship. This combination is propagandized on a small silver coin of the fifth century BC and

later which depicts a naked running satyr holding a kylix (wine drinking bowl). On the reverse is an amphora, the traditional vessel in which wine was shipped to export markets. Due to a fortunate purchase, we are able to offer nice VF specimens of this interesting type.



THRACE, Islands off. Thasos. Circa 411-350 BC. AR Trihemionbol. SNG Copenhagen 1029. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2014) \$165/£110

We can also offer a later coin of this island, featuring the wreathed head of the god of wine and vineyards, Dionysos, and a figure of Herakles. After the conquest of Greece by the Romans, Thasos became the primary mint for silver from the Thracian mines.



Thasos. After 148 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Wreathed head of Dionysos / Herakles standing, holding club and lion skin; various monograms. GCV I 1759. VF.

Order as item # (SP2015) \$195/£130

Athens

Birthplace of Democracy

Athens produced a copious supply of tetradrachms from early in the 5th century BC to the conquest of the city by the Macedonian general Demetrios Poliorketes in 294 BC. The popularity of the classical "owls" as an international trade currency and standard of value led to an extreme conservatism of style that, while allowing their ready acceptance over most of the ancient world, has reduced modern numismatists to seeking minute variations in details to properly classify the series. By the end of the fourth century BC the tetradrachms had become crude and lumpy and were but sad remnants of a respected numismatic heritage.

We are pleased to offer a small group of tetradrachms struck in the period from 449 BC through the Peloponnesian War. It was during this period that Athenian coinage reached its greatest production, as silver from the Laurion mines was converted to coinage to finance the great Periclean building program on the Acropolis and the costs of the war against Sparta.

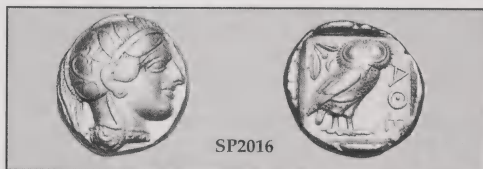
The obverse of this type depicts a helmeted head of Athena, goddess of war and patron deity of Athens. The reverse shows Athena's owl standing right, head facing, with an olive twig and crescent behind, before which are the Greek letters ΑΘΕ.

An important recent book covers the coins found in the excavations that were conducted by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens providing interesting insight into

the coins that circulated in the Athenian marketplace. Available from the book department.

Kroll, John H. **The Athenian Agora, Volume XXVI, The Greek Coins.** 1993. 376 pages, 36 plates, cloth. A catalogue of 16,577+ identifiable Greek coins unearthed by the excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens between 1931 and 1990. The majority of the coins found and catalogued are Athenian bronzes from the 4th century BC through the 3rd century AD. Also included are Athenian silver and non-Athenian gold, silver and bronze that made its way to the Agora in antiquity. This work will be the standard reference on Athenian bronzes for years to come.

Order as item # (GR240) \$175.00



Attica, Athens. After 449 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Helmeted head of Athena / Owl standing right. GCV I 2526; SNG Copenhagen 31ff. Our selection of coins are all well centered, with the profile of Athena all on the flan. The owl is well struck with good detail and only minimal wear. There are no test cuts to detract from the overall eye appeal. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2016) \$595/£395

Corinth

Two competing economic powers vied for supremacy in 4th century BC Greece—Athens and Corinth. The Athenian Tetradrachm, or "owl" circulated across the Mediterranean, imitated as far away as the Arabian peninsula. The "colt" saw service among the far-flung outposts and colonies of the Corinthian trading empire in Greece proper, Sicily and Italy. The Corinthian civic badge remained Pegasus, the steed of Bellerophon, a native of that city who was the only hero able to tame the wild horse born from the blood of Medusa.



Corinth. Circa 345-307 BC. AR Stater. Pegasus flying left / Head of Athena right or left; various symbols and letters in field. Cf. GCV I 2629. Good VF or better.

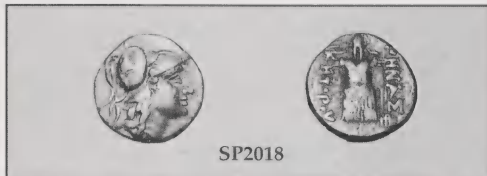
Order as item # (SP2017) \$225/£150

Mysia

Pergamon

Pergamon in Mysia derived its influence from its status as a nearly invincible natural fortress. Lysimachos of Thrace saw its potential and used it as a treasury, under the care of the faithful eunuch Philetarios. Faithful, that is, until 283 BC, when Philetarios began to doubt the constancy of his sovereign and declared Pergamon independent. The city's wealth and defensive position allowed the Attalids to rule securely for 150 years. Their allegiance with Rome gained them even

greater power and wealth, becoming the greatest metropolis in Asia Minor. At the height of its influence in 133 BC the king Attalus III died, and in a shocking development left his realm to the Romans. Pergamon remained (with Ephesos and Sardis) one of the three major cities of Asia Minor throughout the Classical period. From a recent purchase we are able to offer a nice bronze coin from the 2nd century BC for your consideration.

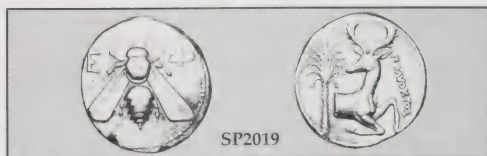


Mysia, Pergamon. 2nd Century BC. Æ 20mm. Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet / $\text{ΑΘΗΝΑΣ} - \text{ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ}$ either side of military trophy. GCV II, 3960 for type. Nice VF. Order as item # (SP2018) $\text{\pounds}45/\text{\pounds}30$

Ionia

The Bees of Ephesos

Ephesos was the center of the cult of Artemis, and her symbols of bee and stag remained constant throughout its 700 year coinage history. This goddess was not identical with the Greek goddess of untamed nature and the hunt, twin sister of Apollo but was in fact a syncretism of Artemis and an Ionian earth goddess. Her magnificent temple at Ephesos joined the rest of the seven wonders of the ancient world on Philo's list, and Ephesos became the "first city in Asia", attracting worshippers and travellers from across the Mediterranean. Paul's epic disputes with the followers of Artemis led to civic disturbances that almost cost him his life.



Ionia, Ephesos. Circa 390-330 BC. Bee seen from above dividing E-Φ / Forepart of kneeling stag right, palm tree behind, various magistrates names in field. GCV II, 4372 for type. VF. Order as item # (SP2019) $\text{\pounds}495/\text{\pounds}330$

Development of the Hellenistic Stephanephoroi in the Second Century BC

The politics of the eastern Mediterranean changed after the Roman victories over Philip V of Macedon in the opening years of the 2nd century BC. The great Hellenistic monarchies of the 3rd century BC were now clearly in a state of decline. With the backing of Rome, the Kingdom of Pergamon became a leading power in Asia Minor and many cities, which for generations had been under the yoke of the Seleucids or the Antigonids, began to reassert a degree of autonomy which they had not enjoyed since before the time of Alexander. In many instances this newly achieved independence found expression in the production of tetradrachms struck on large spread flans with wonderfully varied designs. This was a marked departure from the uniformity of the Macedonian

regal types which preceded them. The lead was taken by Athens herself when she introduced her "New Style" coinage. In the succeeding decades many other cities followed suit, especially in western Asia Minor.

Aeolis, Kyme

In legend the city of Kyme in Aeolis, was founded by the Amazon Kyme. Though no historical account of the Amazon Kyme is in the written record, the general history of the Amazons is known. The Amazons were an Asian tribe of warlike women who, led by their queen Penthesilia, clashed with the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war. Their name is derived from a-mazos, meaning 'not-breast', which has been interpreted as signifying they had cut off a breast, so that it would not interfere with drawing a bow. Patronymic Amazons appear on the coinage of many other cities of Asia Minor primarily in Roman times. Kyme is the only city to use one in the Hellenistic period, though earlier uses of an Amazon appear on coins of the Black Sea area. Kyme's foundation is given to one of these early Amazons who established herself in Aeolis. Kyme, situated on a bay between the mouths of the Caicus and Hermus rivers was the most important and probably oldest city in Aeolis.



Aeolis, Kyme. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Head of the Amazon Kyme right wearing taenia / Horse right, one-handed cup below; eagle on thunderbolt, KYMAIΩN before, magistrate's name below, all within a wreath. GCV II 4183. See Oakley, ANSMN 27 for more detailed information. Nice VF. Impressive.

Order as item # (SP2020) $\text{\pounds}495/\text{\pounds}330$

Aeolis, Myrina

Another of the Aeolian cities, Myrina was situated south-east of Kyme. Myrina was known for its proximity to the Temple of Apollo at Gryneum with its oracle and its tasty oysters. Kenneth Sacks in his study of the coins of Myrina states that "from what little evidence is available, Myrina appears to have been a thriving commercial town with a successful tourist trade." To modern investigators the city is known for its fine terracottas and its magnificent Hellenistic tetradrachms. The design for this imposing broad-flanned tetradrachm was simple yet stunning. The obverse depicts a laureate head of Apollo which displays a sculptural feeling fully equal to the quality of many of the Hellenistic portraits of this period. The reverse shows Apollo standing right, holding a branch and phiale, with an omphalos and amphora at his feet—all surrounded by a wreath. Apollo, one of the major Greek gods, was a son of Zeus and perhaps the most "Greek" of all the gods, being associated with prophecy, medicine, music and many other aspects of Greek life.



Aeolis, Myrina. After 165 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Laureate head of Apollo right / MYRINAIΩN behind Apollo Gryneus holding branch and phiale, omphalos and amphora at his feet, all within a wreath. GCV II, 4216. See Sacks, *ANSMN* 30 for the various issues. Nice VF. Impressive.

Order as item #**(SP2021)** \$465/£310

Cilicia Nagidos

The principal gods of Nagidos were Dionysos, god of wine and revelry, and Aphrodite, goddess of love. It must have been a fun place!



Cilicia, Nagidos. Circa 374-356 BC. AR Stater. Aphrodite enthroned, offering a sacrifice, a winged Eros behind her holding a branch / Dionysos standing, holding grapes and thyrsos. GCV II 5585. EF.

Order as item #**(SP2022)** \$295/£195

Seleukid Kings of Syria

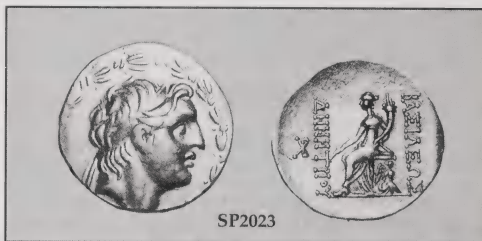
The Seleukid Kingdom at its zenith, just after the death of Alexander the Great, comprised almost the whole of Alexander's conquests except Egypt. Eastern portions of the Kingdom were lost in the 3rd century BC when the Baktrian and Parthian Kingdoms achieved their independence. The Seleukid Kingdom's territory was quickly lost over the remaining years. In 190 BC its territory included no more than Syria and the immediate surrounding area. It maintained a precarious existence until 64 BC when it finally succumbed to Pompey the Great.

Demetrios I, Soter — 162-150 BC

Demetrios, son of Seleukos IV, was sent to Rome as a hostage in exchange for his uncle Antiochos, who ultimately seized the Seleukid empire to rule as Antiochos IV. At the death of Antiochos IV in 164, Demetrios was unable to secure recognition for his claim to the throne; the senate, preferring a weak Seleukid monarch, approved the succession of the boy king Antiochos V. But in 162, Demetrios secretly escaped from Rome with the help of a few friends, including the historian Polybios. He landed at Tripolis, was welcomed by the population and the army, and so easily overthrew Antiochos V and his guardian.

Demetrios immediately faced the revolt of Timarchos, satrap of Babylon, but again he had only to show himself to the troops to win an easy victory (161 BC). As a result of this success he was hailed at Seleukeia as Soter, "savior." In the same year Demetrios conquered Judaea. By 160 he had obtained the reluctant recognition of the Roman senate.

Demetrios seems to have had the sort of grim and disciplined personality that was admired by the old Romans, rather than the warmth and flamboyance of his Hellenistic ancestors. Little is recorded of his subsequent reign except that he incurred the enmity of Cappadocia, Egypt, and Pergamon. At his court in Pergamon, Attalos II sheltered a young man named Balas claiming to be a second son of Antiochos IV. In 152 the three powers hostile to Demetrios acclaimed Balas under the regnal name of Alexander I. He landed at Ake-Ptolemais with an Egyptian army and gained control of Phoenicia within a year. Demetrios fell in battle against him in 150.



Demetrios I. 162-150 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head right / Tyche seated left on throne supported by winged monster, holding baton and cornucopiae, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, Seleukid date in exergue. GCV II, 7015. Choice VF.

Order as item #**(SP2023)** \$295/£195

Antiochos VIII — 120-96 BC

By the end of the second century BC, intermarriages and sibling rivalries had damaged the Seleukid Empire almost beyond repair. Cleopatra Thea, the daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, reigned as queen of the empire for three decades. She was one of the few unifying figures in this troubled period. In 126 BC she decided to try to rule alone. Her uncle Ptolemy VIII had other ideas and she was forced into accepting rule in alliance with one of her sons Antiochos VIII Grypos. Antiochos and his mother ruled jointly for five years until she was forced to take a poison drink that she had intended for her son.

After disposing of his mother, Antiochos managed a reasonably long and peaceful rule. He maintained good relations



with the Romans and largely ignored minor encroachments by the Parthians. Around 114 BC he entered into a long-running battle with his brother Antiochos IX Kyzikenos. This war lasted until Grypos' death some twenty years later. The two brothers exchanged territory and killed each other's wives. Neither ever achieved a complete victory. After Grypos' death at the hands of his war minister in 96 BC, the empire was gripped in civil war amongst his five sons.

Antiochos VIII. 120-96 BC. AR Tetradrachm. Diademed head of Antiochos right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, either side of Zeus Oranios standing left with spear, holding star in outstretched hand, all within wreath. GCV II, 7143ff. Superb EF.

Order as item # (SP2024) \$395/£265

Syria, Laodikeia ad Mare

An inexpensive silver tetradrachm of the 1st century BC, from the second city of Syria, after Antioch, and the most active port of the Seleukid empire.



Syria, Laodikeia. 1st century BC. AR Tetradrachm. Turreted and veiled bust of Tyche / Zeus enthroned, holding Nike and sceptre; date and magistrate's initials. GCV II, 5874. VF. **Order as item # (SP2025) \$245/£165**

Judaea

Judaea was a province of the Persian Empire until 332 BC, when Alexander the Great made himself master of the area. Thereafter, the Jews came under the rule of the Ptolemies of Egypt during the 3rd century BC, and the Seleukids of Syria from 198 BC. Judaea achieved a measure of independence under the first rulers of the Hasmonaeen dynasty. Before the end of the century, the Jews had won full autonomy from their former Greek rulers. Herod the Great, founder of the Herodian Dynasty, came to power in Judaea in 37 BC as a nominee of the Romans. As the Romans extended their influence in Judaea after the death of Herod in 4 BC and the banishment of his son Herod Archelaus in 6 AD, Judaea was placed under the Roman Praefect of Syria who in turn appointed a Roman Procurator to oversee Judaea. One of the most infamous of these Procurators was Pontius Pilate. The misfortune of overseeing the trial and crucifixion of Christ has earned Pontius Pilate his infamous place in history.

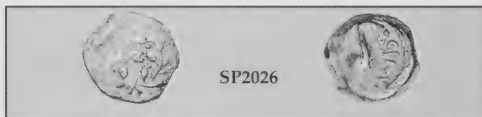
Meshorer, Ya'akov. **Ancient Jewish Coinage.** 1982. Hardbound. Two volumes. Vol. 1: 184 pages, 56 plates (Persian period through Hasmonaeans); Vol. II: 295 pages, 36 plates (Herod the Great through Bar Kokhba). The definitive work. **Order as item # (GR134) \$150.00**

Meshorer, Y., and Shraga Qedar. **The Coinage of Samaria in the Fourth Century BCE.** 1991. Hardbound. 84 pages, 52 plates, 334 coins catalogued. An important work covering this much neglected area. Includes detailed new information enabling first time attribution of 106 coin types. Important. **Order as item # (GR259) \$75.00**

Mildenberg, Leo. **The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War.** 1984. Hardbound. 395 pages, 44 plates, 18 tables. The most complete study ever done on this popular series. 602 die pairs catalogued (all illustrated), 6793 coins listed. The standard reference. Important.

Order as item # (GR248)

\$175.00



Judaea. Roman Procurators. Pontius Pilate. 26-36 AD. Æ Prutah. Lituus, inscription around / Year in wreath. GCV II, 5623-5624. Near VF. **Order as item # (SP2026) \$60/£40**

Arabia

Lands of Frankincense and Myrrh

Although the "Queen of Sheba" is a well known Biblical figure, the history of the kingdoms of Arabia is known in only the sketchiest of outlines. Classical authors only mention the peninsula in passing, and lacking all but the most general of archaeological surveys, most of our knowledge of the region comes from scattered artifacts, inscriptions and coins. What evidence we do possess suggests that around the 2nd century BC the ancient kingdom of Saba (Sheba) was replaced by a new polity, that of the Himyarites of southwestern Arabia, their capital (and mint) being at Raidan. The wealth of the kingdom increased as it gained control of the Red Sea trade routes, shipping exotic spices and other wares from Asia and Africa to willing customers in Rome. At this time the first known coins were struck in the region. Beginning with anonymous copies of Athenian silver coins, the Himyarites by the late first century BC struck coins with native motifs of a male head (sun god?) and bucranium. By the middle of the 1st century AD the name of kings first appear on coins, with only one name, Amdan Bayyin (Yanaf) ever being found in any quantity. It is still uncertain whether the coins marked Amdan Bayyin Yanaf and Amdan Bayyin represent one or two different kings. The latter type is characterized by deeply scyphate (cup-shaped) flans. After the 2nd century the Himyarites once again fade into obscurity. The descendants of the Himyarites adopted Judaism in the 4th century, and in the 6th century the Byzantines encouraged the Christian kings of Axum to invade and occupy the region. Arabia became a zone of contention between Christian and Persian until the growth of Islam in the 7th century overtook them both.



ARABIA, Himyarites. Amdan Bayyin Yanaf. Circa 50-150 AD. AR Half Denarius. Raidan mint. Male head right, hair in ringlets; surrounded by linear torc, animal head terminal sometimes visible / Smaller male head, name and mint in Sabaeen; two monograms. BMC Arabia pg. 70, 2; SNG ANS 1581ff. Good VF. **Order as item # (SP2027) \$60/£40**

ARABIA, Himyarites. Amdan Bayyin. Circa 50-150 AD. AR Half Denarius. Raidan mint. Male head right, hair in ringlets; surrounded by dotted torc, arrowhead terminal sometimes visible; monogram / Smaller male head, name and mint in Sabaeen; monogram. BMC Arabia pg. 71, 1-3; SNG ANS 1595ff. Good VF. **Order as item # (SP2028) \$60/£40**

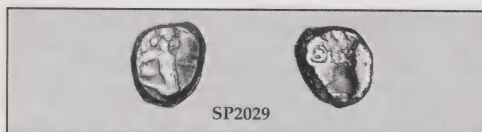
Persian Empire

Prior to the conquest of Lydia by the Persians few coins were used by the Persian Kings. As Persia expanded west it found a need for the use of the medium of exchange that had been implemented by Croesus and his successors in Lydia. Late in Croesus' coinage we find one of the earliest uses of silver. The Persian King Darius I found this silver coin to be useful in commerce and introduced the silver sigloi. The later kings of Persia, successors to Darius I, continued the traditions established by that monarch and issued silver sigloi for circulation in western Anatolia. The kneeling archer, with oblong reverse punch, remained the sole type for this Persian imperial coinage down to the conquests of Alexander the Great in approximately 330 BC.

The coins of this prolific issue come in several different versions. The earliest types, often attributed to Darius himself, depict the great king kneeling and drawing a bow. Later issues depict the great king kneeling with spear and bow or with dagger and bow. It is not unusual at all for these crude little coins to have numerous little test marks and banker's punches.

The best recent survey of this coinage was done by Ian Carradice in 1987. However, he neglected a very interesting series of sigloi that have reverse designs. Three late issues of the great king kneeling with dagger and bow have small designs in the incuse punch on the reverse. Although rare, these types have been known for some time, as they are listed in the British Museum Catalogue.

In a large recent grouping of sigloi we were fortunate enough to purchase one of the types with the reverse design.



SP2029

Achaemenid Persia. Coins of the Kings issued in Lydia. Circa 450-330 BC. AR Siglos. Kneeling king with dagger and bow / Incuse punch in which is a lion's head facing. BMC 120 for this type. Crude Fine. Rare.

Order as item # (SP2029) \$75/£50

Parthian Kingdom

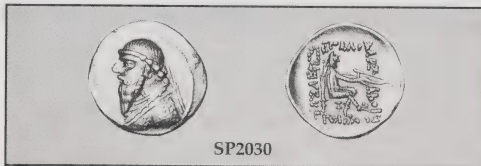
In the third century BC a small tribe of nomads carved out a kingdom on the fringes of what was once the vast empire of Alexander the Great. This Parthian Kingdom played an instrumental role in the development of the trade routes between east and west. In addition, the Parthians were one of the few enemies that the Romans never successfully subdued. The Parthian Kingdom existed from the third century BC until the middle of the third century AD. During this period, the Parthians developed and maintained a stable coinage. This series is interesting in that it shows a wonderful artistic development progressing from the naturalistic Greek influenced

style in the early coinage to an abstracted oriental style toward the end.

Both Rome and Parthia were at times endangered by new nomadic incursions on their borders. The feudal nature of the Parthian culture eventually led to its downfall. A new dynasty, the Sassanians, under their leader Artashir defeated the last of the Parthian rulers in the definitive battle of Hormizdaghian in 224 AD. In 226 AD at Ktesiphon, the Parthian capital of Mesopotamia, Artashir was crowned "King of Kings".

Mithradates II - 123-88 BC

Under Mithradates II the Parthians found themselves possessors of a true empire. Building upon the successes of his uncle Mithradates I and cousin Phraates II, who by defeating the Seleukids laid the groundwork for an expansionist state, Mithradates II became overlord of Babylonia, Mesopotamia and Characene to the south, Sakastan and Skythia to the east and north, and meddled in the affairs of Syria and Armenia. He was the first of the Parthian rulers to proclaim himself "King of Kings" on his coinage, and as "Philhellene" he laid claim to the lands ruled by the successors of Alexander. His attempt to come to terms with the other expanding power, Rome, came to naught when Sulla spurned his envoy, a rebuff that presaged the centuries of conflict that were to follow between Roman and Persian.



SP2030

Mithradates II. 123-88 BC. AR Drachm. Bust of king left / Archer seated right on throne. Various types, including Shore 77, Shore 78, Shore 85 and Shore 94ff. Good VF or better, types of our choice.

Order as item # (SP2030)

\$95/£65

Gotarzes I - 95-87 BC

The relationship of Gotarzes to the family of Mithradates is clouded by the lack of historical records from the period of the Parthian "Dark Ages" of the 1st century BC. He may have been a Babylonian satrap who grasped for the throne in the waning years of Mithradates II. He was apparently defeated by Orodes, Mithradates' son shortly after the death of the father in 88 BC.



SP2031

Gotarzes I. 95-87 BC. AR Drachm. Bust of king left, wearing tiara with crown of stags and horn / Archer seated right on throne. Shore 110ff. EF.

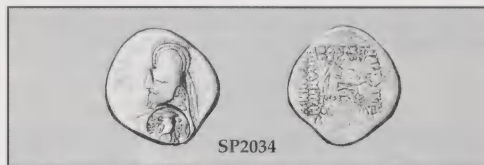
Order as item # (SP2031)

\$295/£195

Parthamaspates the Puppet - 116 AD

In 114 AD the emperor Trajan embarked on an ambitious military campaign along Rome's eastern border. Advancing far beyond the traditional borders of the empire, Trajan conquered the heartland of the Parthian kingdom, seizing the capital Ktesiphon, the golden throne of the Parthian kings, and the daughter of the reigning king, Osroes I. Osroes and his rival, Vologases III retained the Iranian highlands, but in 116 AD Trajan handed Mesopotamia over to a handpicked successor, Parthamaspates, a relative of Osroes. This puppet king lasted only one year on the throne. After Trajan's death in 117, the new emperor Hadrian felt the Romans to be over-extended in the east and withdrew his forces from Parthian territory. Parthamaspates wisely chose to retreat with the legions, and was installed as king of Osrohoene. Parthamaspates' coins are noted for their distinctly western style portrait, a noticeable change from the stereotyped portraits of contemporary Parthian kings. If not made by Roman engravers, his coins at least show the strong Roman influence on his court.

appear to read TANAHX. Perhaps Tanies was a relative of Tanlismaidates. Too much remains to be discovered of the history of these enigmatic peoples to be sure of their precise relationship to one another and the outside world.



Sakaraukai. Tanles. Circa 40 BC. AR Drachm. Parthian drachms of Gotarzes or Orodes I with countermark: head wearing leather cap facing left or right, name around. Sellwood 91.2; Shore 469; Alram 1185-1186. Coins Fine, countermark VF.

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Sassanian Kingdom

The Sassanians brought back to southern Iran the ancient religion of Zoroastrianism that pre-dated the rise of the Parthian empire. The fire-altar that is the predominant reverse design of their coins attests to their faith. Religious wars with Rome were to continue for the next four hundred years until the Sassanians were finally routed by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius in 628 AD. The four hundred years of religious and cultural skirmishes exhausted and weakened both cultures substantially leaving the way open for the Islamic invaders from Arabia.

Shapur I— 241-272 AD The Roman Emperor made Captive

Shapur I was the second king of the Sassanian dynasty that had overthrown the Parthians. He fought a series of successful campaigns against Rome in 241-4 and in the 250s, when he attacked Armenia, then Syria and Mesopotamia. The Roman emperor Valerian, elected by his troops in 253, spent most of his reign fighting to stem the Sassanian attacks on the eastern borders. In his last battle in 260 he was captured by Shapur. Never before had a Roman emperor been captured by a foreign enemy, and all Rome was aghast. The scene of Valerian's submission to Shapur was carved in a huge relief in the rock face at the old religious site of Naqsh-e Rostam, not far from Persepolis in southwest Persia. There, Shapur in full regal dress and crown on horseback is shown receiving the submission of a kneeling Valerian. The captive emperor was subjected to many personal humiliations at the Sassanian court, not least being forced to kneel and act as a foot-stool or mounting block for Shapur when he mounted his horse. The manner of Valerian's death is unknown, but the gruesome aftermath is well recorded. Shapur had Valerian's body flayed and the skin stuffed with straw. Shapur paraded

Shapur had Valerian's body flayed and the skin stuffed with straw. Shapur paraded his trophy as a mark of triumph and presented it as a warning to visiting Roman envoys.

his trophy as a mark of triumph and presented it as a warning to visiting Roman envoys.



Parthamaspates. 116 AD. AR Drachm. Romanized bust of king left, wearing tiara / Archer seated right on throne. Shore 423; Sellwood 81.1. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2032)

\$225/£150

Vologases III - 105-147 AD



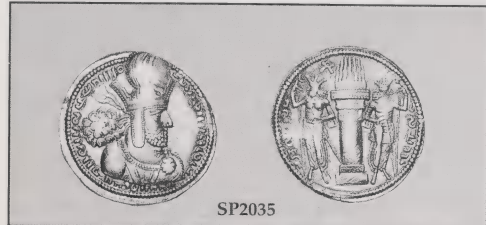
Vologases III. 105-147 AD. AR Drachm. Diademed bust of king left / Archer seated on throne. Shore 413; Sellwood 78.3. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2033)

\$45/£30

The Sakaraukai of Aria and Sakastan

Disturbances among the nomadic tribes of Central Asia in the 2nd century BC resulted in the migration of Skythian peoples into the settled lands to the south. In the east, leaders such as Vonones and Maues laid the foundations for kingdoms that would eventually supplant the Indo-Greek kingdoms of Baktria. Their coins retained many of the features of the Baktrian prototypes. In the west however, most of the tribes came to be vassal states to Parthia. One tribe, the Saka or Sakaraukai was subjugated by the son of Mithradates II, Orodes I. The coins of this and other tribes reflected the Parthian hegemony. They were either countermarked Parthian drachms or imitations of drachms. One of these kings countermarked drachms of Parthian kings from Mithradates II to Orodes II, as well as drachms of a Baktrian chief Tanlismaidates. His name has been transcribed variously as Otannes or Tanes, but the name on the countermark would

These coins, silver drachms, have an obverse portrait of Shapur with a bunched hair neck-knot and wearing an ornate crown (these crowns are a feature of the Sassanian series). The reverse shows a Zoroastrian fire altar flanked by two attendants. Most coins issued by the Sassanian kings were of good silver, but Shapur was one of the few to strike less pure coins. This is almost certainly due to their being struck from base silver Roman antoniniani, probably taken from the war chest of Valerian that Shapur captured with the emperor in 260.



Shapur I. 241-272 AD. AR Drachm. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 12ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF or better.

Order as item # (SP2035)

\$135/£90

Khusro II — 591-628 AD

Khusro, called the "Victorious", renewed traditional hostilities against the Byzantines. He won remarkable battles at Damascus in 613 AD and then at Jerusalem and Alexandria in 619. The Byzantine armies fought back under the able leadership of Heraclius who successfully invaded Armenia and in 627 AD destroyed Khusro's palace at Dastagird. Khusro died while the empire was in revolt the following year.



Khusro II. 591-628 AD. AR Drachm. Various mints. Crowned bust right / Fire altar flanked by two attendants. Sellwood 61ff. Each is well centered and well struck. VF.

Order as item # (SP2036)

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Baktrian Kingdom

As the centrifugal forces of personal ambitions caused the continent-spanning empire of Alexander the Great to dissolve, the farthest eastern reaches of that empire became the domain of the house of Diodotos, the first of the Indo-Greek kings of Baktria. Diodotos was a satrap under the Seleukid kings before establishing his own kingdom around 256 BC. The Indo-Greeks eventually controlled most of what is now Pakistan, Afghanistan and northern India, growing wealthy on the trade flowing between east and west as well as the productive silver mines of the Hindu Kush. The abundance of silver was put to good use, the kings of Baktria striking a massive coinage of tetradrachms along with the minor de-

nominations. It is only in recent years that the true extent of this coinage has been revealed. Pieces of extraordinary hellenistic portraiture that were considered almost unobtainable twenty years ago have proven to be part of an extensive minting production, the dimensions of which are only now beginning to be understood. Even the tiny obols of Demetrios and Eukratides bear remarkable portraits of these sovereigns in a style befitting the highest standards of Greek art of the 3rd century BC. The Baktrian kingdom would see a unique blending of Greek and Indian art and motifs. In later years the Indian heritage becomes more pronounced; square flans appearing very similar to the native denominations that circulated before the coming of the Greeks and Karosthi legends replacing some of the Greek. Nonetheless, the legacy of Alexander would be visible in the coinage of India even up to the arrival of the Kushans in the 1st century AD. In many cases, what little we know of these kings comes from the coins that have survived, and the length of reigns and the relationships of kings, sub-kings and usurpers can still be subject to debates. The mint attributions that have been proposed by Michael Mitchiner must be regarded as conjectural until further research has been completed.



Baktria, Indo-Greek Kings. Demetrios. Circa 200-190 BC. AR Obol. Bust of king right, wearing elephant headdress / Nude Herakles standing facing, crowning himself; monogram, possibly of Panjhir mint. GCV II 7531; MIG 105e. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2037)

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Baktria, Indo-Greek Kings. Eukratides. Circa 170-145 BC. AR Obol. Diademed bust of king right / Caps of the Dioskouroi, with stars and palms; monogram, possibly of Panjhir mint. GCV II 7577; MIG 180d. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2038)

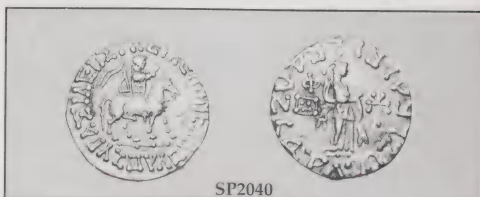
\$135/£90



Baktria, Indo-Greek Kings. Eukratides. Circa 170-145 BC. Æ Square Hemiobol. Helmeted bust of king right / The Dioskouroi on horseback right; various monograms. GCV II 7582; MIG 190. VF, rough surfaces.

Order as item # (SP2039)

\$23/£15



Baktria, Indo-Skythian Kings. Azes II. Circa 35 BC-5 AD. AR Tetradrachm. King on horseback, holding whip / Athena standing right, holding spear and shield; various monograms. MIG 848. VF. Order as item # (SP2040)

\$29/£19

Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt

From the book department we have a special offer that is hard to beat. A few years ago Volume VIII of SNG Copenhagen was reprinted. This massive volume includes the original Copenhagen volumes on Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica and most importantly, Egypt - The Ptolemies.

This work is currently the most up-to-date publication on the Ptolemies and is a basic reference for all of North Africa. Written by renowned Ptolemaic scholar Otto Mørkholm, it incorporates Mørkholm's thorough re-dating and re-attribution of the series and it supercedes the previous standard reference by Svoronos from the turn of the century.

Volume VIII. SNG Copenhagen. Spain-Gaul, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt - The Ptolemies. 131 pages, 115 plates. Hardbound. Large Folio. This volume lists for \$175. Now available at a saving of 43% off retail.
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A Review of
Ptolemaic Coins - An Introduction For Collectors
by R. A. Hazzard
(Toronto, Kirk & Bentley) 132pp.,
illustrated throughout, card covers.

This wonderful new title on the coinage of the Ptolemaic dynasty is the first new general work devoted to the subject since Svoronos' monumental catalogue *Die Münzen der Ptolemäer* (1904-08). As the author notes in his foreword, Svoronos did not provide an introduction to the subject, a deficiency now remedied by this new handbook. Mr. Hazzard also states that he wrote this book in thirty-two days and scholars should hate it for such, but he then notes that it was not written for scholars but collectors.

R.A. Hazzard is one of the leading scholars and collectors (a rare combination today) of Ptolemaic coinage and the fact that he spent only thirty-two days composing this work does not reflect on a hastily written treatise full of errors, rather it represents the lifetime of knowledge accumulated by a collector and scholar that was allowed to flow from his mind to the pen (or PC) in the short period he describes. Unfortunately, the scholarly side of Hazzard seems to have been embarrassed by this lack of calendar devotion as nowhere on the cover or title page does it state his name, rather only his initials after the Foreword (one can gleam his full name from the publication data given on page 2 or the footnotes following each chapter where many of his earlier writings are referenced).

Mr. Hazzard does not have any reason to be ashamed of this work. Following the Foreword, list of Abbreviations, Acknowledgments and a map, there are six well-written chapters that bring both the seasoned collector and the beginner up-to-date on the scholarship that has developed on Ptolemaic coinage since Svoronos' work at the turn of the century. The first chapter on "Portrait Coins" graphically depicts the diversity of portraits available in the Ptolemaic series in sharp contrast to the stereotyped viewpoint that the series consists of only two portraits, that of Ptolemy I and the god Zeus-Ammon.

The second chapter is devoted to the "Coinage of Delta", the master engraver working for the Alexandrine mint during the late fourth and early third centuries BC who was given the distinct honor of signing his work with a tiny Δ. Chapter three covers "The Standard Silver Tetradrachm or Stater" reign by reign and along with chapter five on "The Bronze Coinage" is a must for the Ptolemaic collector. For the student of ancient economies chapter six on "The Uses of Coinage Under the Ptolemies" is a succinct commentary using contemporary sources on the value and spending power of the coinage. Hazzard states that the Ptolemies "developed their coinage with four distinct uses in mind: ...to spread their apologetics, to collect their taxes, to pay their debts, and to manage their paucity of silver."

Hazzard concludes this handbook with a table listing ancient authors mentioned in his text, "A Select Catalogue" listing some of the major types for each monarch based on either "their historical interest or because of availability to collectors", "A Select Bibliography", and an index. Overall, this new introduction deserves a place on the bookshelf of every serious collector, dealer and scholar of the Ptolemaic series.

There is only one caveat - Hazzard limited the press run to only 250 copies. Once this very limited edition has been sold out, there will not be a reprint, and collectors will have to bide their time until the next new reference on Ptolemaic coinage is published, Cathy Lorber's forthcoming *Coinage of the Ptolemaic Empire*. Until this much-anticipated addition to Ptolemaic scholarship hits the press, collectors should not be without Hazzard's work. (Kerry K. Wetterstrom)

Hazzard, R.A. *Ptolemaic Coins. An Introduction for Collectors*. 1995. 132 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. Total press run limited to just 250 copies. An excellent introduction to Ptolemaic coinage, covering everything from portraits to weight standards to circulation patterns. Very informative and a must read for anyone interested in Ptolemaic coins. This book is already OP, though we did manage to purchase the remaining supply. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER AVAILABLE - Once we are sold out that is it !!!
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The Greek World under the Romans

(Roman Provincial)

Until about ten years ago, the Roman Provincial, or—as it was called in the past—the Greek Imperial, series was the most neglected of the ancient coinage series. Roman Provincial coins are in many instances the final phase of a long established city coinage. These coins were struck contemporaneously with the Roman coinage from Augustus to Diocletian. Almost all have the portrait of the ruling Emperor and provincial issues are the only coinage available for certain personalities. The municipal coinages of the Roman Imperial period are for the most part to be found in the eastern provinces of the Empire, with the exception of Spain where there was a large output of provincial issues through the Julio-Claudian period. In the eastern half of the Empire, hundreds of cities were accorded the right of local coinage during the first three centuries of the Imperial period. This right to issue coins was exercised only sporadically by many cities. The peak of activity seems to have been reached in the early third

century AD under the Severan Dynasty. After that there is a gradual decline so that after the assassination of Gallienus in 268 AD, production ceased throughout the Empire with the exception of a few mints in southern Asia Minor and in Egypt. The financial collapse of the state in the sixth and seventh decades of the third century, and the political chaos in the east following Valerian's capture by the Persians in 260 AD were major factors in the decline of local coinages.

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of all titles we offer, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Sear, David R. **Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** 1982. Hardbound. 636 pages. A listing of over 6000 provincial issues. Introduction, maps, history, values, inscriptions, index. This book is devoted to the local coinages of the Roman Empire spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian. It includes over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Also included are coins for independent contemporaneous states. This complex and fascinating field, once neglected, has become more popular in recent years. Even so, most Roman provincial coins can still be bought at bargain prices considering their rarity. This book is the most valuable single reference.

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SNG von Aulock. Collection Hans von Aulock. Originally printed in 18 volumes; SNG von Aulock has been reprinted in four books with quality bindings. 8739 coins illustrated on 304 plates. A major reference on the Roman Provincial coins of Asia Minor.

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Vol. II. Thrace and Macedonia. 68 pages, 60 pl.

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Vol. III. Greece, Thessaly to Aegean Islands. 96 pages, 80 plates.

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Vol. VIII. Spain-Gaul, North Africa, Syrtica-Mauritania, Alexandria-Cyrenaica, Egypt-The Ptolemies. 131 p.p., 115 pl.

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We have a constantly changing stock of Roman Provincial coins. Unfortunately, due to the nature of these coins, we rarely get a large enough quantity of one type to run them as specials. If you are collecting a specific city or region, please take a few minutes and drop us a note. We will be happy to offer you coins from specific cities as they come in to inventory. The exception to the supply rule is the Egyptian series.

Alexandria produced the most extensive variety of coins within the provinces. We have several large quantities on hand for your consideration.

Curtis, James W. **Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt.** 1990. Hardbound. 425 pages. 1200 plus illustrations. Introduction, 2000 plus coins listed, rarities, index, history. This reprint has added 1200 illustrations taken from catalogues of Classical Numismatic Group and other dealers. Also bound into this edition are two articles by Milne: "The Lead Token-Coinage of Egypt Under the Romans" and "The Currency of Egypt in the Fifth Century." An outstanding contribution to the field of Alexandrian numismatics.

Order as item # (GI103) \$45.00

Alexandrian Coinage



Carus. 282-283 AD. Potin Tetradrachm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4774ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP2041) \$30/£20

Carinus. 283-285 AD. Potin Tetradrachm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4778ff. VF. Order as item # (SP2042) \$30/£20



Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Potin Tetradrachm. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Various reverses. Seaby, GIC, 4784ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP2043) \$22/£15

Coin of the Roman World

Throughout the listing of coins we will make the occasional book suggestion. This is hardly a complete list of the books we carry. For a list of available titles, please consult the book catalogue at the end of the coin offerings. We start this section off with a few basics. Useful for every collector's library.

Foss, Clive. **Roman Historical Coins.** 1990. Hardbound. 335 pages. 341 illustrations. Introduction. Descriptive text, comprehensive index of historical events. An interesting study of how coin types relate to Roman ritual and society, with extensive listing of historical types.

Order as item # (RI01) \$65.00

Sear, David R. **Roman Coins and Their Values.** 1988. Hardbound. 400 pages, 12 plates. Introduction, history, illustrations, maps, values, index. Over 4,300 coins listed. Probably the best selling book of all time on ancient numismatics. A must for every collector of Roman coins, beginning or advanced. After useful introductory chapters, lists main types

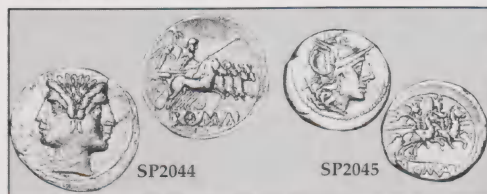
of Roman coinage from its origin in the 3rd century BC to the reign of Anastasius in the 5th Century AD. Valuable biographical information on each personality. Indispensable.
Order as item # (R107) \$75.00

A Cataloguing Note

Throughout the Roman section we have used the abbreviation RSC I and RCV. These refer to the two Seaby titles: *Roman Silver Coins, Volume I* and *Roman Coins & Their Values*.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Although later imperial mythology would ascribe an heroic foundation for Rome by descendants of Aeneas of Troy (not to mention Romulus and Remus), the mundane truth was that the city that would be Rome began as a small settlement on the banks of the Tiber, populated by farmers, traders, and not a few brigands. As the city aggressively expanded its territory it began to control trade between the Etruscan cities to the north and the Greek colonies of Magna Graecia, and needed handy coins of its own. Its first coinage, awkward crude lumps and bars of copper, was replaced by Greek style silver coins in the early 3rd century BC. Around 225 BC a distinctive silver type was first struck. The quadrigatus bore the head of Janus, the god of beginnings and endings, of seasons and of human endeavors, and a figure of Jupiter, the first among the Olympians, in a quadriga driven by Victory. A decade later the coin appeared that would provide the foundation for Roman coinage for the next 500 years, the denarius. The name of this coin would outlast the fall of the Empire, and as the denar, denier, denaro and English penny (d) survives into the 20th century. The earliest true copper coins of Rome, beginning about 275 BC were massive cast bronze asses weighing over 330 grams. By the end of the century a more practical standard had been achieved at about one-tenth that weight. A consistent type was developed, on the obverse the head of Janus and on the reverse the galley, which appears at the time of Rome's first overseas adventure, the wars with Carthage. The *as* was issued through the end of the Roman Republic, one of the last types appearing under Pompey, with his portrait replacing that of Janus. The three pieces listed below are the earliest coins of Rome commonly available, and date from the period of anonymous moneyers, around 225 to 170 BC. They would form the beginning of any representative collection of Roman coins.



Roman Republic. Circa 225-212 BC. AR Quadrigatus. Youthful head of Janus / Jupiter in quadriga driven by Victory, ROMA below either incuse or raised on a tablet. RSC 23-24; RCV 80. VF, with surface roughness.

Order as item # (SP2044)

\$165/£110

Roman Republic. After 211 BC. AR Denarius. Helmeted head of Roma right, X(=10 Asses) behind / The Dioscuri on horseback right; ROMA in raised letters below. RSC 2; RCV 99. VF. **Order as item # (SP2045) \$75/£50**



Roman Republic. After 211 BC. Æ As. Bearded head of Janus / Prow of galley to right. Some types have traces of monograms or symbols, but the majority are anonymous, bearing only the denomination 1 (as). Cf. RCV 113. Fine.

Order as item # (SP2046)

\$45/£30

ROMAN EMPIRE

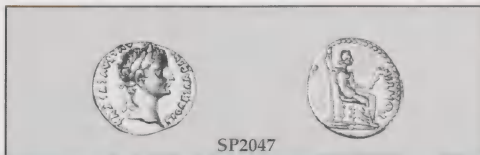
After the death of Julius Caesar, a second triumvirate was formed amongst the Roman leaders. Octavian and Mark Antony, two of the triumvirs, had a major falling out. Octavian soundly defeated Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 32 BC. He consolidated his power in the Senate, receiving the title of Emperor in 29 BC and finally in 27 BC the title of Augustus. He ruled until 14 AD. Octavian became the first emperor of the Roman Empire. From this period forward each emperor who succeeded to the purple took the title of Augustus.

Tiberius - 14-37 AD

Tiberius was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla. His mother divorced the elder Tiberius and married the up-and-coming Octavian. Tiberius was adopted by Augustus in 4 BC and succeeded him in 14 AD. He proved to be a very able administrator. In general, the empire prospered under his rule, but there was much tragedy within his family and treason trials became all too frequent. In 26 AD Tiberius retired to Capri, never again returning to Rome. He died at the age of 78.

The "Tribute Penny"

It was during Tiberius' reign that the ministry and crucifixion of Christ occurred. Perhaps the most quoted phrase from the Bible mentioning a coin refers to a coin of Tiberius. In Matthew 22:19, it is recorded that Jesus asked for a specimen of the tribute money to be brought to him before giving his answer to the question: "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar?" This annual tribute or tax was imposed upon Judaea when it was reduced to a Roman province in 6 AD. Although we cannot know the exact coin that Jesus pointed to, numismatists since the 19th century have traditionally taken it as a reference to the commonest denarius of the day, that of Tiberius, the "Tribute Penny".



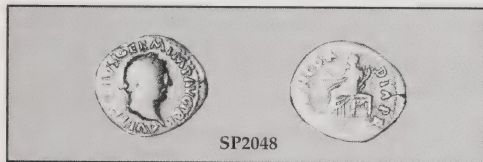
Tiberius. 14-37 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head of Tiberius right, TI DIVI F AVGVS TVS around / Livia as Pax seated right, PONTIF MAXIM around. RCV 567. An historical coin for which we always have trouble keeping up with demand. We have accumulated a small group for this offering and expect them to sell fast. Nice VF, slight porosity.

Order as item # (SP2047)

\$225/£150

Vitellius the Glutton - 69 AD

The nobleman Aulus Vitellius had been appointed commander of the German legions by Galba soon after his elevation to the throne following the death of Nero in 68 AD. He was assumed to be a nonentity who would restore calm to the area that had been a focal point of the dissension against Nero. The seven legions in Germany and Gaul were unsure in their loyalty to Galba, whom they did not know. Vitellius suggested to the commanders that they either declare allegiance to Galba or choose their own nominee. Surprisingly or not, their choice turned out to be Vitellius. Vitellius marched quickly on Rome, now in the hands of Otho, murderer of Galba, who in turn committed suicide when he realized he could not defeat the experienced legionnaires opposing him. Although taking power in a bold stroke, Vitellius soon proved himself addicted to luxury and sloth, disheartening his supporters. The famous general Vespasian broke off his campaign against the Jews and turned toward Italy, where the loyalty of his legions proved the greater, and broke the remaining Vitellian forces at Cremona. Rome was taken, Vitellius was murdered in the Forum and his body thrown in the Tiber.



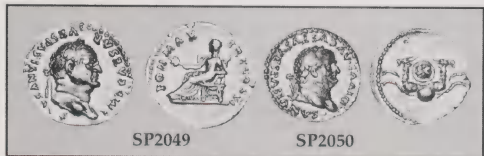
Vitellius. 69 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 752-755. Fine.

Order as item # (SP2048)

\$135/£90

Vespasian - 69-79 AD "Money doesn't smell"

Vespasian was the first emperor to successfully take Rome by force of arms. Although he depended on his armies to keep him in power, Vespasian did not pursue a career of conquest, instead emphasising the peace he brought to the empire after foreign wars and civil discord. He kept a tight rein on the army while allowing the Senate at least a semblance of authority. A new building program began to change the face of Rome, the most famous example being the Amphitheater, known later as the Colosseum. He also took pains to enforce the collection of taxes, to some annoyance. When his son Titus rebuked him for concerning himself with the fees from the "public conveniences" in Rome, he handed Titus some coins and proclaimed, "Money doesn't smell". When Vespasian died in 79 AD he was declared a god and the memorial coinage in his name was the most extensive since Augustus. Of the brief reign of his son Titus, the historian Dio Cassius remarked, "if he had lived for a long time, it might have been seen that he owed his fame to good fortune rather than to merit". Dio was thinking of the end result of his brother Domitian's reign, riven with paranoia and treason trials and ending with the assassination of the emperor and the end of the dynasty.



SP2049

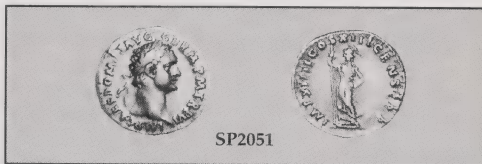
SP2050

Vespasian. 69-79 AD. AR Denarius. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head / PON MAX TRP COS VI, Pax (peace) seated left, holding branch. RSC 366. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2049) \$225/£150

Divus Vespasian (Vespasian the god). Struck by his son Titus. 79-80 AD. AR Denarius. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, laureate head / Two capricorns bearing a shield inscribed SC, a globe beneath. RSC 497. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2050)

\$300/£200

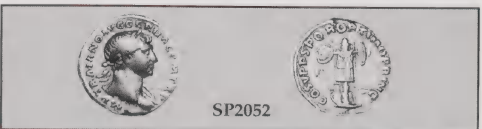


SP2051

Domitian. 81-96 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Minerva in various poses. RCV 894ff. Fine to VF. Order as item # (SP2051) \$60/£40

The Antonines The Silver Age of Rome

The Roman Empire never devised a satisfactory process of succession to the throne. Although several dynasties held power for varying periods (the Julio-Claudians and the Severans, for example), there was never a well defined order of dynastic succession. This state of affairs often led to vicious internecine fighting and plotting, abetted by self-interested political factions and the military. The most successful resolution to this problem was initiated by the emperor Nerva, who to forestall problems with the army, declared the popular general Trajan his successor and adopted son. The following emperors continued this tradition of declaring a successor (sometimes as a co-emperor) and formally adopting him as heir to the throne. Hadrian was adopted by Trajan, and Antoninus Pius was adopted by Hadrian as his heir in 138 after the premature death of Aelius. Little happened during his reign owing to the tranquility and prosperity which the Roman world enjoyed under his patient, judicious and impartial rule. His "son" Marcus Aurelius, has often been cited as being the closest to Plato's ideal of a "philosopher king", but his reign was wracked by continual conflict on the borders of the empire, forcing him to devote most of his efforts to holding back the barbarians. Ironically, the worst "barbarian" Rome had to face was his son Commodus. Aurelius had disregarded the tradition of adopting the most suitable candidate for his successor, and named his natural son Caesar. This megalomaniac would overturn everything the Antonines strove to achieve. The age of the Antonines was viewed by later Romans as the Silver Age, the last era of peace before the slow decline of the Empire set in. From several sources for our inventory, we can offer a variety of silver denarii of the Adoptive emperors and their relatives.



SP2052

Trajan. 98-117 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 975ff. VF.

Order as item # (SP2052)

\$60/£40



Hadrian. 117-138 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate or bare-headed bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1076ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP2053) \$60/£40

Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1229ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP2054) \$60/£40



Diva Faustina Sr., wife of Antoninus Pius. Died 141 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1347ff. VF. **Order as item # (SP2055) \$60/£40**

Marcus Aurelius. 161-180 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate or bare-headed bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1407ff. VF. **Order as item # (SP2056) \$60/£40**



Faustina Jr, daughter of Antoninus, wife of Aurelius. 138-161 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1480ff. VF.
Order as item # (SP2057) \$60/£40

Commodus. 180-192 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 1602ff. VF. Only a limited quantity available!
Order as item # (SP2058) \$60/£40

Special Offer.

Six Antonines: Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina Sr., Marcus Aurelius, Faustina Jr.
 6 coins, average VF.

Order as item # (SP2059) \$300/£200



Sestertii by the Pound (Roman pound that is)

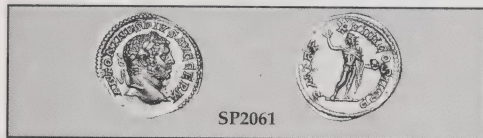
Sestertii by the Roman pound! As inflation reduced the value of the Roman coinage in the 3rd century AD, it became increasingly difficult to keep coins in circulation. The standby of circulating coinage, the bronze sestertius continued in use long beyond its expected lifetime. As the circulating coinage diminished on a steady basis, the 2nd century sestertius became a store of value, to be carefully hoarded no matter how worn. The sestertii offered here are representative of 3rd century hoard material. They range in date from Vespasian (69-79 AD) to Commodus (180-192 AD), with the heaviest concentration in Trajan and Hadrian. They are identifiable as to portrait, but often the reverse type is completely illegible due to wear. These are not corroded or damaged from long burial, but simply worn slick from decades of heavy use. We are offering them by weight, with at least 15 pieces to the Roman pound (approximately 11.80 modern ounces). Good for pocket pieces and inexpensive hand-outs. 15 Roman sestertii, grading Fair (or even worse), as they come out of the bag. (It is at this point in the spiel that we should say something along the lines of "in each unsearched lot we guarantee at least 12 different emperors!", or perhaps "and we'll throw a genuine Aelius Caesar into each bag - no matter what else in it!", or some tale about buying a barrel of these beauties from cousin Louie. Nope. Just one pound of Roman sestertii).

Order as item # (SP2060)

\$99/£66

Caracalla — 198-217 AD

Caracalla was the elder son of Septimius and was raised to the rank of Augustus in 198 AD. After Septimius' death, Caracalla was left as joint Augustus with his younger brother Geta. Caracalla was not given to joint rule and he had his brother Geta, as well as numerous other Romans, murdered. He consolidated his power as sole ruler. His reign was marked by extravagance and cruelty. He was finally murdered by the Praetorian Prefect Macrinus.



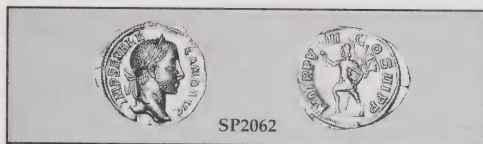
SP2061

Caracalla. 198-217 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 1915ff. Nice VF.
Order as item # (SP2061)

\$45/£30

Severus Alexander — 222-235 AD

Alexander was born around 208 AD, the son of Julia Mamaea and Gessius Macrinus. In 221 AD he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus and given the title of Caesar. After the murder of Elagabalus, Alexander was at once acknowledged Emperor by the Praetorian guards and confirmed by the Senate. Alexander ruled the Empire wisely and well - conditions of the State improving dramatically. Much of his wise consul came from the advice of his mother Julia Mamaea. The first nine years of his reign were uneventful. In 232 AD things started to collapse around him. The Sassanians under Ardashir had recently overthrown the Arsacid Kingdom of Parthia and were now threatening Syria and Cappadocia. Alexander mounted an army and headed east. This campaign only met with partial success. Uprisings in Germany called for his return to the west; but before he could depart, he and his mother were murdered by their soldiers, who had sworn to a new emperor - Maximinus I Thrax.



SP2062

Severus Alexander. 222-235 AD. AR Denarius. Laureate head right / Various reverses. RCV 2201ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP2062)

\$75/£50

Julia Mamaea — Died 235 AD Mother of Severus Alexander

The daughter of Julia Maesa was the real power behind the throne of Severus Alexander. She exercised a strict control over Alexander, including selecting and then murdering his wife when she felt she was gaining too much influence over Alexander. She was murdered along with her son in 235 AD.



SP2063

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander. Died 235 AD. AR Denarius. Draped bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2306ff. Near EF.

Order as item # (SP2063)

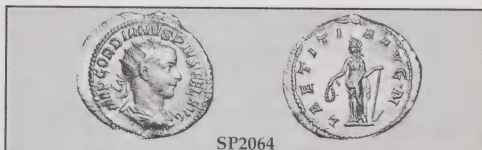
\$75/£50

The Age of the Soldier Emperors

Gordian III — 238-244 AD

Gordian was raised to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards after the murder of Balbinus and Pupienus. Little is known about his reign. He is known to have suppressed a rebellion in Africa in 240 AD. Having been elevated to the rank of Augustus by the Praetorian guards, it was by the hand of the Praetorian Prefect, Julius Philippus, that he was murdered while on a campaign in Mesopotamia.

In 214 AD a new denomination of coin was introduced to supplement the denarius. This new silver coin, the antoninianus, weighed one and a half times the denarius weight but was valued at two denarii. It is easy to distinguish from the denarius. The emperor is shown with a radiate crown instead of a laurel wreath. By the time of Gordian III it had largely replaced the denarius as the coin of the realm. Inflation in the third century was as great a problem as in the twentieth.



SP2064

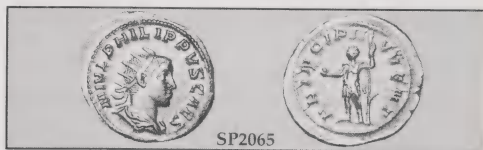
Gordian III. 238-244 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate head of Gordian right / Various reverses. RCV 2447ff. All are choice VF, some maybe a little better.

Order as item # (SP2064)

\$33/£22

Philip II, Caesar — 247-249 AD

Philip was the son of Philip and Otacilia. When his father became Augustus in 244 AD, he was raised to the rank of Caesar. He was raised with Christian upbringing by his mother only to die at the hands of Trajan Decius at the battle of Verona.



SP2065

Philip II, as Caesar. 247-249 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate youthful bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2650ff. Choice VF or a little better.

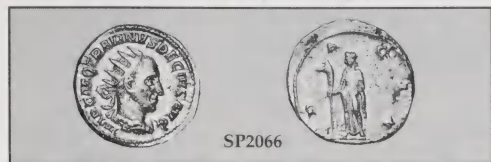
Order as item # (SP2065)

\$45/£30

Trajan Decius — 249-251 AD

Decius attained senatorial rank early in his career and was governor of Lower Moesia from 234-238 AD. Following the unsuccessful rebellion of Pacatian in Upper Moesia, Philip sent Decius to restore order. The rebellious troops forced Decius to take the purple and lead them against Rome. At the battle of Verona in 249 AD, Philip and his son were slain.

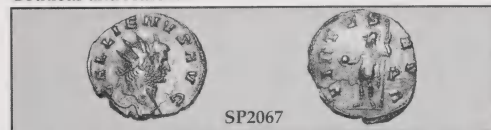
and Decius was left undisputed master of the Empire. His reign is perhaps best known for his rigorous persecution of the Christians, under which Pope Fabian perished.



Trajan Decius. 249-251 AD. AR Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2690ff. Near EF.
Order as item # (SP2066) \$45/£30

Gallienus — 253-268 AD

Gallienus was the son of Valerian, and was made co-emperor shortly after his father's elevation in 253 AD. He was entrusted with the defense of the Rhine frontier early in 254, and by 256 ruled the western provinces while Valerian campaigned in the east. After the capture of Valerian by the Persians, Gallienus became sole ruler of a crumbling empire subject to barbarian attacks from without, and torn with internal revolts, famine and plague from within. Although Gallienus was an able soldier, he was not the man to hold the empire together. Finally, during his siege of Milan, he was murdered in a conspiracy involving two Illyrian officers who would soon rise to the rank of Emperor themselves - Claudius Gothicus and Aurelian.



Gallienus. 253-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 2939. VF for issue.
Order as item # (SP2067) \$12/£8

Gallienus' Zoo (An invocation to the gods)

This series of coins was an invocation to the gods as protectors of Gallienus against the revolts of Aureolus and Postumus. Each was struck during the closing years of Gallienus' reign in 267-268 AD.



Antonianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, doe walking right, head turned back. RCV 2950 for type. VF.
Order as item # (SP2068) \$33/£22

Antonianus. Radiate bust right / DIANAE CONS AVG, antelope walking left or right. RCV 2952-53. VF.
Order as item # (SP2069) \$33/£22

Antonianus. Radiate bust right / LIBERTO P CONS AVG, panther walking left. RCV 2978 for type. VF.
Order as item # (SP2070) \$33/£22

Antonianus. Radiate bust right / SOLI CONS AVG, Pegasus springing right. RCV 2992 for type. VF.
Order as item # (SP2071) \$33/£22

The Gallic Empire

Postumus — 259-268 AD

Postumus proceeded from a different premise than the rest of the usurpers of the 3rd century: instead of seeking to seize the entire empire he detached a portion of it to rule as a separate fiefdom. Placed in charge of the province of Germany by Gallienus, Postumus turned the legions to his own designs and took Germany, Gaul, Spain and Britain out of the empire altogether. Although Gallienus repeatedly defeated Postumus in battle, he was never able to overcome him completely, and eventually acquiesced in the formation of a separate Gaulish empire. Postumus' ambitions seem to have eventually spread to the rest of the empire, if his coin types are taken as evidence, but before he could put them into effect he was distracted by the revolt of Laelianus at Moguntiacum (Mainz), where he met his death at the hands of his own soldiers when he forbade them to sack the fallen rebel city. Postumus' separatist empire survived until 274, when Tetricus abdicated to Aurelian.

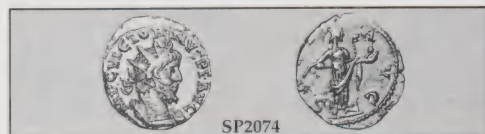


Postumus. 259-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 3107ff. EF for issue. Choice.
Order as item # (SP2072) \$45/£30

Postumus. 260-268 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverse types. RCV 3106-3135. Good VF, high silver content. **Order as item # (SP2073)** \$45/£30

Victorinus — 268-270 AD

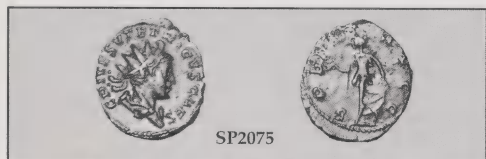
After the death of Philip the structure of the Empire began to disintegrate. The armies of Rome were no longer able to control the whole Empire, and various rulers staked out their own areas. The Gallo-Roman Empire under Victorinus was one such area. Little is known of Victorinus and his reign was short. It is known that he was a soldier of some ability. He was murdered shortly after winning the siege of Augustodunum, while in Cologne, by one of his own officers.



Victorinus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate head right / Various reverses. RCV 3162ff. This group is struck on unusually full flans for this period. All have nice surfaces. EF for issue. **Order as item # (SP2074) \$45/£30**

Tetricus I & II — 270-273 AD

Tetricus was governor of Aquitania. Upon the death of Victorinus he succeeded to the throne. He did not have the aptitude for the job and the Gallo-Roman Empire declined rapidly under his rule. Tetricus abdicated his rule to Aurelian when he invaded Gaul in 273 AD. Aurelian spared the lives of Tetricus and his son Tetricus II. Tetricus accepted a post in the Italian government and spent the rest of his life in Rome.

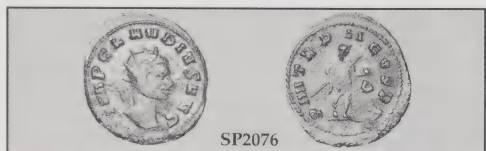


SP2075

Tetricus II, Caesar. 270-273 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 3186ff. VF for issue. Scarce. **Order as item # (SP2075) \$22/£15**

Claudius II Gothicus — 268-270 AD

A native of Illyricum, Claudius obtained the imperial favor for his military abilities. He became a leading general under Valerian and Gallienus. Upon the assassination of Gallienus he was immediately proclaimed emperor. He inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Alemanni and then proceeded to march against the Goths, winning a major victory even though hopelessly outnumbered. Unfortunately, the Goths were infected with plague and Claudius died of it after a short reign of only two years.

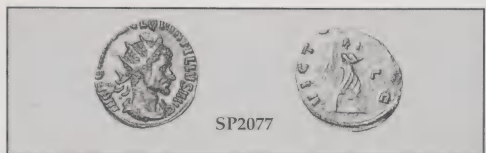


SP2076

Claudius II Gothicus. 268-270 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 3195ff. VF for issue. **Order as item # (SP2076) \$15/£10**

Quintillus — 270 AD

Quintillus was a younger brother of Claudius II. He was proclaimed Emperor by his troops at Aquileia on the death of Claudius. After a short period of undisputed power, his position was challenged by Aurelian who had been consolidating his power in the west. The soldiers under Quintillus deserted him and joined Aurelian. In desperation Quintillus committed suicide.



SP2077

Quintillus. 270 AD. Æ Antoninianus. Radiate bust right / Various reverses. RCV 3242ff. The flans are irregular and the strikes far from perfect. The pieces we set aside for this offering all have at least part of his name on the flan. VF for issue. Scarce.

Order as item # (SP2077)

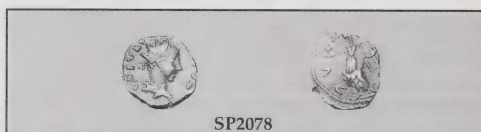
\$33/£22

Barbarous Radiates

The antoniniani of the third century, especially those of Claudius II, Tetricus I and Tetricus II, were frequently imitated in Gaul, Britain, Spain and North Africa. These copies are generally crude imitations of the originals with blundered legends and hardly recognizable reverse types.

These curious pieces served as the money of the local barbaric tribes. Not under the controls of the Roman monetary system, these pieces come in all shapes and sizes.

During the last year we have accumulated several hundred of these curious pieces, pulled from several large lots of these that passed through our hands in 1994.



SP2078

Barbarous Radiate. Late 3rd - 4th Century AD. Æ "Antoninianus" ranging in size from 8-12mm. Crude radiate bust right / Various reverse designs. See Seaby, RCV, page 279. These represent the pick of the lot. VF, maybe better, for issue. **Order as item # (SP2078) \$9/£6**

Five Barbarous Radiates. We will send you as varied a selection of the above coins as our group permits. VF for issue.

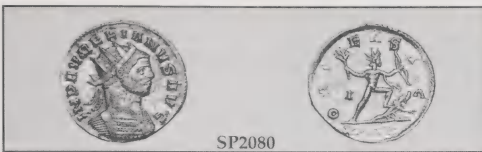
Order as item # (SP2079)

\$33/£22

Aurelian — 270-275 AD

Lucius Domitius Aurelian, called "Sword in Hand" by the anonymous author of the *Historia Augusta*, was the most able of the "Soldier Emperors" that dominated the 3rd century. In his short five year reign, he handed the enemies of the Roman order an unprecedented series of shattering defeats. Taking up after Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian drove back successive waves of invaders, Goths, Vandals and Alemanni. He subdued numerous petty usurpers, and put down a bloody revolt by mint workers in Rome, a rebellion prompted by his efforts to reform a corrupt monetary system. Remains of the massive defensive wall he built around the city are still visible today. All this occurred in the first two years of his reign. The second half of his reign saw the collapse of two breakaway provinces, Palmyra in the east and the Gallic Empire in the west, with Zenobia, queen of Palmyra and Tetricus, emperor of Gaul participating in a glorious triumph in Rome. Aurelian's final campaign, to subdue the perpetually troublesome Parthians (and who can imagine the consequences of his inevitable success) was aborted when a cabal of disgruntled officers arranged his assassination. His plans for the east saw physical form in his new coinage, the reformed antoninianus, sometimes called the aurelianus. On the coins offered here, struck in 274-275, the sun god Sol is seen trampling eastern captives, while the legends ORIENS AVG or SOL INVICTO proclaim Rome's intention to be the sole power in the east.

The Tetrarchy

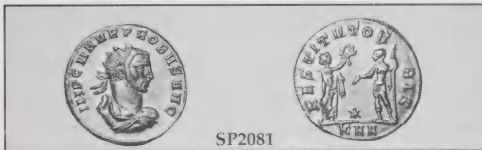


SP2080

Aurelian. 270-275 AD. Antonianus (Aurelianus). Various mints. Radiate bust right / The sun god Sol in varying poses with eastern captives. Cf. RCV 3261, 3262, & 3269. Near EF.
Order as item # (SP2080) \$45/£30

Probus — 276-282 AD

One of the leading generals in the Roman army, Probus was declared emperor by his troops after the death of Tacitus. His reign was notable for its military successes as well as his success in restoring economic prosperity to the Empire. History gives Probus credit with laying the foundations for many of Europe's great vineyards. Unfortunately, he was murdered by a band of mutinous soldiers who were enraged at having been employed on public works instead of military duties.



SP2081

Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Radiate bust right or left / Various reverses. RCV 3388ff. During the last year we have handpicked a number of pieces. All were selected for centering and strike and have little or no wear. A high quality piece of our choice. Choice EF.

Order as item # (SP2081) \$60/£40

We can also offer two specific types of Probus antoniniani. The ADVENTVS AVG marks the triumphant return of the emperor from his military campaigns. SOLI INVICTO record the growing popularity of the cult of the sun god Sol, most especially in the army. This cult would prove one of the greatest rivals to Christianity.



SP2082

SP2083

Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Various mints. Radiate bust right or left / ADVENTVS (PROBI) AVG, Probus on horseback receiving acclamations, a bound captive before him. Cf. RCV 3338A, 3340. EF.
Order as item # (SP2082) \$75/£50

Probus. 276-282 AD. Antoninianus. Various mints. Radiate bust right or left / SOLI INVICTO, Sol driving on-coming quadriga. Cf. RCV 3371. EF.
Order as item # (SP2083) \$95/£65

Following the death of Numerian, the troops proclaimed Diocletian as Emperor. Although a competent general, Diocletian was a far better statesman and reformer than a soldier. Looking back on 50 years of nearly constant civil war, he saw the potential advantages of shared rule in governing a vast and diverse empire. Therefore, Diocletian appointed his able commander Maximianus as joint Augustus. Maximianus took control of the Western provinces and Diocletian the Eastern. In 293 AD, the system of imperial colleagues was further extended with the appointment of two Caesars. Constantius I, a Dardanian nobleman, and Galerius, a rough but able soldier, both assumed the rank of Caesar. Constantius was made Caesar under Maximianus, in the West, and Galerius became Diocletian's Caesar in the East.

This formidable team was far more effective in dealing with emergencies, such as local rebellions and foreign invasions, than a sole emperor ever could have been. Unfortunately this well thought out system would only survive for a few years after both Diocletian and Maximianus abdicated their titles in 305 AD.

The Monetary Reforms of 286 - 296 AD

Diocletian made a valiant attempt at reforming the Roman monetary system, which after centuries of relative stability, had fallen into a state of confusion and flux during the disastrous inflation of the third century. His efforts instilled a new vitality into the currency. His reforms consisted first of increasing the weight of the gold aureus. The second phase of Diocletian's coinage reform centered on the striking of the first fine silver coin in almost a century. The argenteus, introduced around 294 AD, was intended to be of similar weight and fineness of the 1st century denarius, and would be a circulating silver coinage replacing the badly debased antoninianus, with a value of probably 100 denarii at 96 to a Roman pound. The noble argenteus was not destined to have a long life span. It followed the downward trajectory of the rest of Diocletian's reforms, and by 310 had disappeared from circulation, joining the tetrarchy itself in oblivion. The final element of his reform was the introduction of a large bronze coin—the follis. Though scholars still debate the exact interrelationship between each of the denominations, a strong case has been made for the following conversion: One AV Aureus = 24 AR Argentei; One AR Argenteus = 5 Æ Follis; One Æ Follis = 5 Æ Denarii; One Antoninianus (which became a post reform radiate) = 2 Æ Denarii.

Bronze Follis of the Tetrarchy Diocletian, Maximianus and Galerius 284-305 AD • 286-305 AD • 293-305 AD

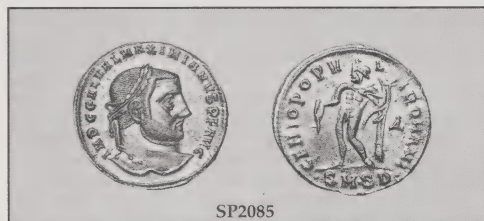


SP2084

Diocletian. 284-305 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius standing left with modius. RCV 3536 varieties. EF.

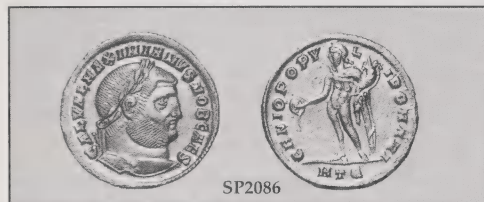
Order as item # (SP2084)

\$90/£60



Maximianus. 286-305 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / Various Genius and Moneta reverses. RCV 3634ff. EF. Order as item # (SP2085)

\$90/£60



Galerius, as Caesar. 293-305 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / Genius. RCV 3707ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP2086)

\$90/£60

Galeria Valeria, A Christian Empress

Galeria Valeria, like her mother Prisca, wife of Diocletian, had accepted the Christian faith. It must have been bitter indeed to see her husband Galerius in the forefront of those who supported the old gods and persecuted members of the church with a string of edicts forbidding worship, arresting clergy, and seizing the property of followers. And with what mixed emotions would she have regarded his final days, when dying of an agonizing illness, he relented and rescinded those cruel edicts.



Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius. Æ Follics. Various mints. Diademed bust right / VENERI VICTRICI, Venus left, holding apple. RCV 3730 varieties. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2087)

\$75/£50

Constantine I, the Great — 307-337 AD The First Christian Emperor

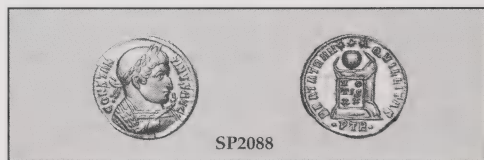
Constantine I was the son of Constantius I and Helena. When Constantius was raised to the rank of Caesar in 293 AD, his

son joined the court of Diocletian. He was a promising young officer. In 307 AD he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximianus and was raised to the rank of Augustus. During the next six years he consolidated his power, finally becoming sole Augustus in 324 AD after defeating Licinius at the Milvian bridge.

Constantine found that Rome did not play a central part in his ideas for the organization of the Empire. After stays at Trier and several other mint cities in the west and in his native Balkans, he decided that the new center for the Roman Empire should be the ancient city of Byzantium. There he founded between 326 and 330 the city of Constantinopolis (modern Istanbul), which as the Eastern Roman or Byzantine capital continued to dominate the area until its fall to the Turks in 1453.

Constantine fostered a second and even more important revolution. He permitted and encouraged conversion from paganism to Christianity. In 311 AD, along with Galerius and Licinius, he issued the Edict of Serdica which legalized Christianity.

Constantine was a man of deep but impulsive emotions. He was extravagant, capricious and ruthless. His ambition and energy were unbounded. He was a general of the highest order. His two great decisions in life—to found Constantinople and to convert the Roman policy on Christianity—reverberated throughout the centuries. His reign was one of supreme importance to the future of the empire, to the church and to the course of Western civilization.

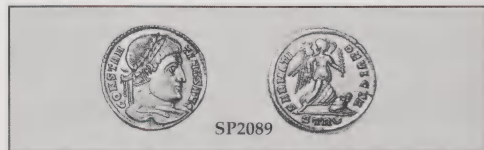


Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. RCV 3870ff. We have accumulated a wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold, we can offer these. Order as item # (SP2088)

\$33/£22

"SARMATIA DEVICTA"

In 322 AD, Constantine crushed a Sarmatian invasion of the Balkans, which led his forces into territory under the control of Licinius. Because of this transgression, the coins which Constantine issued to celebrate the victory infuriated Licinius, who refused to allow them to circulate in the East. War soon broke out between the two, and Constantine defeated Licinius in 324, thereby gaining total control over the Empire.



Constantine I, the Great. 307-337 AD. Æ Follics. Various mints. Laureate head right / SARMATIA DEVICTA, Victory advancing right, captive at her feet. RCV 3880ff. EF.

Order as item # (SP2089)

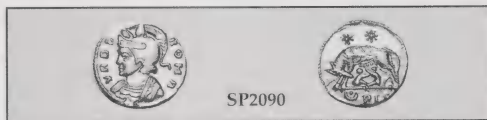
\$45/£30

Nether Compton Hoard

The following lots of Constantinian folles are part of the great Nether Compton hoard, 22,000 coins found in Dorset by the Yeovil Metal Detecting Club in 1989. After being recorded by the Dorset County Museum, the hoard was declared not Treasure Trove and returned to the finders. The latest coins date to around 335-340, and represent members of the family of Constantine at the time of his death in 337 AD. The pieces in this offering are primarily from the continental mints of Trier and Lyons, with a few examples from more easterly mints.

Commemorative Issues — 330-346 AD

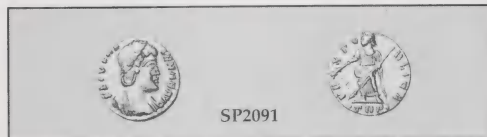
A large quantity of folles were issued, in conjunction with the refoundation of Constantinople, that commemorated the founding of Rome. These coins were issued as reminders to Romans of their glorious and important past.



Commemorative. Roma. 330-346 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. VRBS ROMA, helmeted head of Roma left, wearing imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus. RCV 3894. Choice EF. All are selected examples from the Nether Compton Hoard.

Order as item # (SP2090)

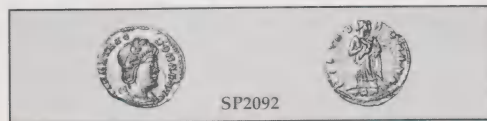
\$33/£22



Helena. Mother of Constantine I. Died 328 AD. Æ Follis. Diademed bust right / Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre. Cf. RCV 3910. EF.

Order as item # (SP2091)

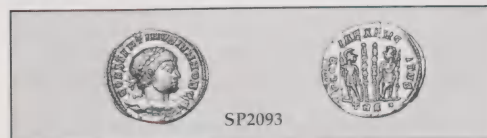
\$33/£22



Theodora. Step-mother of Constantine I. Æ Follis. Laureate bust right / Pietas holding child; mintmark in exergue. Cf. RCV 3911. EF.

Order as item # (SP2092)

\$33/£22



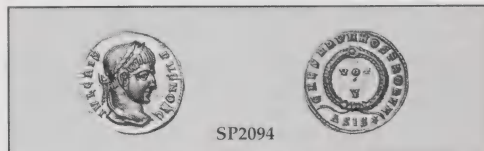
Constantine II, as Caesar. Æ Follis. Laureate bust right / Two soldiers standing with spears and shields, flanking two legionary standards; mintmark in exergue. EF.

Order as item # (SP2093)

\$33/£22

Crispus, as Caesar — Died 326 AD

The son of Constantine and Minervina. A prince of great talents and virtues, he distinguished himself at an early age militarily, defeating the Franks in Gaul in 320 AD. By a rash and cruel order of his father, caused by a false accusation brought by his step-mother Fausta (whose love he is said to have repelled, and to whose jealousy and revenge he fell victim) he was put to death.



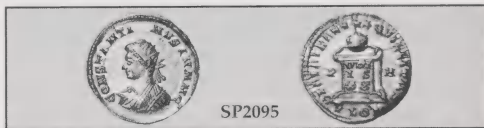
Crispus, as Caesar. Died 326 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. RCV 3915ff. A wonderful assortment of folles in choice EF condition. While our supplies hold we can offer these.

Order as item # (SP2094)

\$33/£22

Constantine II — 337-340 AD

The eldest son of Constantine I and Fausta. Upon the death of Constantine, he was given control of the western provinces which included Spain, Gaul and Britain. Early in 340 AD he quarrelled with his younger brother Constans and died in an ambush near Aquileia.



Constantine II. 337-340 AD. Æ Follis. Various mints. Various busts / Various reverses. RCV 3941 ff. An assortment of folles in choice EF condition.

Order as item # (SP2095)

\$33/£22

Julian II, the Apostate — 360-363 AD

Julian, a nephew of Constantine the Great, proved himself an able commander as the governor of Gaul. He revolted against his cousin, Constantius II, when asked to move his men to the eastern provinces and his troops proclaimed him Augustus. While on his way to confront Julian, Constantius died leaving Julian as the undisputed ruler of the Empire.

Julian was a man of considerable literary scholarship and some of his writings still exist today. He strongly favored the old pagan religion over the Christian creed he had been forced to adopt. This distaste for the Christian religion led Church historians of the time to label him "the Apostate". The title "Philosopher" which he was also given is probably more suitable.



Julian II, the Apostate. 360-363 AD. Æ 1 (uncertain denomination between 25-28 mm in diameter). Various mints. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB, bull standing right, two stars above. RCV 4072 for type. Choice good VF to near EF. Quite impressive.
Order as item # (SP2096) \$295/£195

A Challenging Roman Offer for the Adventurousome

On a regular basis we acquire thousands of low grade, uncleaned Roman coins that are - for lack of a better word - floor sweepings. These ground finds come to us by the thousand. Most are found in Britain. These make for excellent coins to try your hand at cleaning and attribution, and who knows what you will find? We just count them out and bag them by the hundred. The condition is hardly choice but the price is reasonable. Bag lots of 100 Roman "Floor sweepings".
Order as item # (SP2097) \$90/£60

The Dark Ages and Byzantium

Europe as the Roman Empire Fell and the Hordes Descended

In the 5th century AD, the western Roman Empire disintegrated under the pressure of barbarian invasion. For the next five centuries various tribes exerted their influence over various regions of the west. Not until the tenth century did national political units emerge.

This complex and often poorly documented area of numismatics remains an area where scholarship is still being refined. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

Grierson, Philip and Blackburn, M. **Medieval European Coinage, Volume I. The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries).** 1986. Hardbound. 674 pages, 65 plates. 1529 coins catalogued and illustrated. Introduction, historical background, sylloge format coin listing, extensive index. Beautifully printed. This is the first volume in what will eventually become the standard reference on medieval coins. Offers coverage of Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Highly recommended for both beginners and advanced collectors. Essential for any comprehensive library.

Order as item # (M120)

\$195.00

The Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire lasted for almost a thousand years after the fall of the Roman Empire in the West, until the Turks finally overran Constantinople in 1453. With almost a millenium of continous development, the types of Byzantine coinage underwent many changes. The Byzantine people

were a conservative group. Each change, when viewed in the context of the time, was consistent with a money change elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Several well written books on the subject are available—see the book list. As a start we recommend the following book.

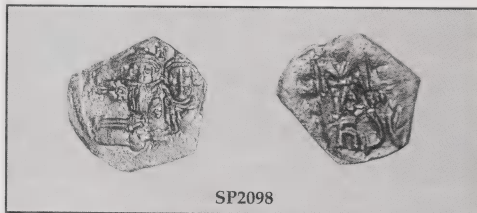
Sear, David R. **Byzantine Coins and Their Values.** 1987. Hardbound. 526 pages. Introduction, history, complete listing with extensive illustrations, values, index. Comprehensive catalogue of the Byzantine series. Covers the coins of Anastasius to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now includes a section on the coins of Trebizond.

Order as item # (BY102)

\$100.00

Byzantine Sicily

The island of Sicily provided an anchor for the Byzantine presence in Italy, and provision of suitable coinage for the military and civil authorities stationed there was a high priority for the government at Constantinople. In the reign of Heraclius a series of countermarked folles was issued with the apparent intent of stabilizing a difficult economic situation. The only minor coinage being struck on the island were the 10 and 5 nummi from Catania. A first series countermarked only profile bust folles struck before the reform of Justinian I in 538, possibly because there were quantities available that were not circulating. A second effort around 631 extended the countermarking operation to coinage shipments to the island from Constantinople, and a third variety, the one offered below, seems to have been applied at Constantinople before the coins were shipped there, perhaps because by that time only countermarked coins were acceptable in the marketplace. Regular production of folles at Syracuse would only start under Constans II.



SP2098

Heraclius. 610-641 AD. Æ Follis. Countermarked for Sicily, after 632 AD. Countermarked on earlier folles of Heraclius: crowned facing busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, the first with long beard / Heracleian monogram, SCs. SB 884. Countermarks VF for the type, usual poor strikes. The undertypes visible but often obscured by repeated overstriking.

Order as item # (SP2098)

\$33/£22

World Coinage

Mostly European and near Eastern With an emphasis on coins prior to 1600

As Rome declined in the West, Europe was submerged into a long period of conflict. Barbarian tribes jostled for control with the local populace. This dark age lasted various lengths of time in various parts of Europe. Eventually national political units emerged and the countries that make up Europe and the middle east began to take form. This section will deal principally with coins from this medieval period.

Books that deal with specific countries are listed in the book list, we suggest the following for a general overview.

Grierson, Philip. **Coins of Medieval Europe**. 1991. Hardbound. 478 black & white illustrations, 8 pages of color plates. General survey of medieval coins. Excellent introduction to the world of medieval numismatics. Professor Grierson examines the evolution of medieval coinage in this much needed work. Surveying the coinage from barbarian invasions down through the centuries, Grierson examines the development of the coinage in relation to the political and economic expansion of Latin Christendom. This work is an important addition to every numismatic library.

Order as item # (M103) \$75.00

Armenia **The Roupenian Dynasty**

The Armenian princes liberated their people from Byzantine control in 1080, but it was not until 1198 that the kingdom was established, with both Henry VI of the Holy Roman Empire and Alexius III of Constantinople acknowledging the accession of Levon I. Levon established a court after the Frankish fashion, taking up many of the symbols of western royalty. Learning and trade experienced a profound growth during his twenty year reign. His otherwise peaceful relations with western Christendom were spoiled only by the dispute over the succession to the principality of Antioch, where the legitimate heir of Bohemond, Raymond Roupen, was thwarted by Bohemond of Tripoli despite the strenuous efforts on his behalf by his granduncle Levon.



Levon I. 1198-1219. AR Tram. "Levon king of the Armenians", Levon seated on lion throne, holding globus cruciger and sceptre with lis / "By the will of God", lions flanking patriarchal cross. Nercessian, *Armenian Coins*, 286ff; Bedoukian 221ff. EF. Order as item # (SP2099) \$60/£40

Coins of the Crusaders **Latin Christendom**

The establishment of Islamic Turkish principalities in central Turkey shook the Byzantine Empire and prompted a strong Christian response. For the next several centuries almost continuous wars were waged in the name of Christian defense of the Holy Land. These Crusades generated their own countries as well as their own coins. For further reading on the subject you might want to pick up a copy of the following from our book department.

Malloy, Alex G., Irene F. Preston and A.J. Seltman. **Coins of the Crusader States**. 1994. 500+ pages, 11 plates, hardcover. A one volume compendium of all known Crusader types. Most major types are illustrated with in-text line drawings

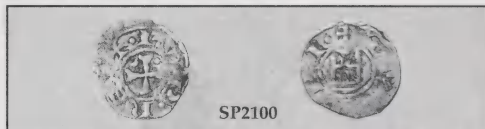
and in the photographic plates. Each coin is accompanied by a description and a complete transcription of its legend. Includes an extensive bibliography.

Order as item # (M164) \$75.00

*The above reference is abbreviated as
CCS in the following offers.*

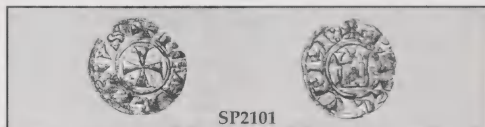
Souvenirs of the Crusade of 1239-1241 under Hugh IV of Burgundy

Site finds and hoards from the Latin East show clearly that the Crusaders not only struck coinage with their principalities, but also depended on large infusions of currency from the European states that had dispatched them on the road to Jerusalem. The coins listed below are from one parcel of deniers of the 13th century that illustrate the variety of coinage that circulated in the Crusader domains. The eastern portion of the group was divided primarily between the kingdom of Jerusalem and the island of Cyprus, an important way station on the way east. A large proportion of the parcel is from Burgundy in France, with other French provincial issues also represented. All saw active circulation in the Holy Land. Only a limited number of the deniers of Cyprus and Burgundy remain from this offer.

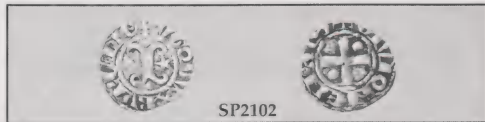


Kingdom of Cyprus. Hugh I. 1205-1218. AR Denier. +hVGO REX, cross with combinations of annulets, crescents and stars / +CYPRI, tower. Metcalf 634-635. Fine.

Order as item # (SP2100) \$30/£20



Kingdom of Cyprus. Henry I. 1218-1253. AR Denier. +hENRICVS, cross / +REX CYPRI, tower. Metcalf 644ff. Fine to VF. Order as item # (SP2101) \$45/£30



France, Burgundy. Hugh III-Eudes III-Hugh IV. 1162-1193-1218-1272. AR Denier. +VGO DVX BVRGIE, double crozier / +DIVIONENSIS, cross. Metcalf 574ff. Fine to VF.

Order as item # (SP2102) \$12/£8

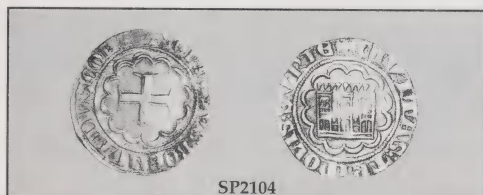
Special Offer.

*Mixed lot of ten of the above three Crusader deniers.
Average Fine condition.*

Order as item # (SP2103) \$100/£60

Counts of Tripoli Bohemund VII (1275-1287)

By the late 13th century the use of gold coinage was in decline and silver was re-emerging as the circulating coin of commerce. Note the predominance of silver coinage in the economies of the Seljuks of Rum, Cilician Armenia, Trebizond, the Nicean Empire and even Saladin's use of silver at Damascus. Two of the finest of all the silver coins ever struck by the Franks in Syria and Palestine were issues by the Counts of Tripoli shortly before Tripoli fell to the onslaught of the Mamluks. They are also the last. In 1266, Saint Louis IX, King of France, introduced the Gros Tournois into the French economy. At about the same time, the Counts of Tripoli introduced a silver gros of consistent fineness and weight. This denomination was something Louis and his crusading companions would have been familiar with as a currency. We have the pleasure of offering one of the few groups of these coins to ever come into the marketplace. No substantial quantity of these coins has been offered in the marketplace for over twenty years. Part of the beauty of these coins lies in the fact that they survived in choice condition compared to most crusader coins.



Tripoli. Bohemund VII. 1275-1287. AR Gros. +SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES, cross / +CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE, castle with three towers (of Tripolitan design—a design heavily influenced by other Crusader types). CCS, page 175, 26. Good VF. A well executed coin. Attractive design.
Order as item # (SP2104) \$110/£70

Golden Trade Dinar of Ethiopia

Trade coins have always been a popular area of numismatics. By definition they are coins which were produced primarily for use in commerce with other countries. Examples of trade coins range from the Levantine ducats of Venice to the pillar dollars of Latin America to the Maria Theresa taler of Austria. All of these coins and many others were produced as a medium of exchange which was acceptable in local trading areas. One of the first trade coins was struck in Ethiopia around 1100 AD for use in trade with the Arabic and Jewish merchants just across the Red Sea in Asia. Following the demise of the Christian Axumite kingdom of Ethiopia, barter was the primary form of trade within the region, but some form of currency was necessary for dealing with the Yemenites. The coin which was produced to serve this purpose was an imitation of the contemporary Yemeni gold dinar of Ali bin Muhammad minted at Zabid, struck in pale gold. Two hundred years later the Venetian ducat became the standard gold trade coin for the area, and local imitations of this coinage were also produced. No other coins were struck in Ethiopia for over 700 years.

The trade route from India to the Arabian Peninsula to the

east coast of Africa was one of the most successful and important commercial links in the history of man. Spices, slaves and precious stones and metals were all part of the lucrative East India trade route. Over the years many trade coins were introduced and used in this economy including the Maria Theresa taler, the Venetian ducat, the Ottoman sultani and the Indian silver rupee, but the first trade coin was the Ethiopian gold dinar.

About fifteen years ago, following a series of earthquakes in Yemen, a hoard of gold coins was discovered. This hoard included about four hundred gold half dinars struck in the name of Queen Arwa, the granddaughter of Ali bin Muhammad, and dated AH 478 (1094 AD). About 100 of the Ethiopian trade dinars were also found in this hoard.



Ethiopia. Circa 1050 AD. AV Dinar. In imitation of the Yemeni dinars of Ali bin Muhammad. Mitchiner, *World of Islam*, 536. Rare. We have obtained a very small quantity of these scarce pieces. VF.

Order as item # (SP2105)

\$145/£95

Fin de Siecle Europe

The final decades of the 19th century saw the apogee of European royal courts. But the changes that would destroy that glittering world were already showing themselves. The attempt by Napoleon III to recreate the empire of his namesake collapsed at the disastrous battle of Sedan. Carlos I of Portugal ruled a shadow empire left over from the great age of exploration, and the kingdom would fall two years after his death. Alfonso XIII of Spain was born to the throne, his father Alfonso XII dying before his birth. His coinage traces his life from infant to the middle aged man overthrown in 1931. Alphonso's grandson Juan Carlos would restore the throne only after the death of the dictator Francisco Franco in 1975. We have recently uncovered a small hoard of Mint State minors from this period.



France. Napoleon III. 1862K. /E 1 Centime. Bordeaux mint. Head left / Imperial eagle. KM 18.3. Red Unc.

Order as item # (SP2106)

\$12/£8

Portugal. Carlos I. 1899. /E 5 Reis. Head right / Value. KM 530. Red Unc. Order as item # (SP2107)

\$8/£5

Spain. Alfonso XIII. 1906 SL V. Æ 1 Centimo. Alfonso as a young man in cadet uniform / Arms. KM 96. Unc.
Order as item # (SP2108) **\$10/£6**

Fin de Siecle Europe

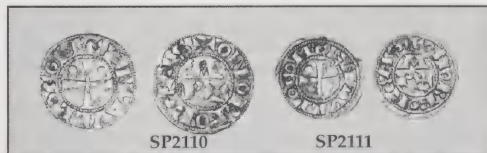
SPECIAL OFFER • EUROPEAN VACATION

A tradition established in the 19th century was the long August vacation. Most of Europe closes up and heads to the shore for a month, often to southern France, Portugal and Spain. You too can enjoy this tradition vicariously. One each of the above three European Unc. minors. **Order as item # (SP2109)** **\$25/£17**

France

Provincial Coinage

Until the 15th century most of France remained divided into the medieval fiefdoms that often left the French king as a mere figurehead. The varied silver and billon deniers and obols of the provinces were the workhorse currency of the French economy, and the striking of coins often revolved around the great trading fairs of medieval Europe and the towns that sponsored them. The pieces offered below, from Bearn and Langueduc in the south of France are representative of this period of French history.



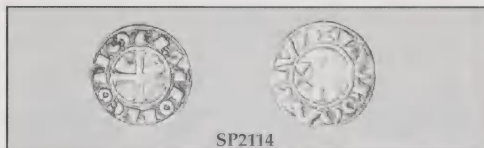
Bearn. The Centulles. Circa 13th Century. AR Denier. CENTVLLO COM, cross with pellets / +ONOR FORCAS, P A X in center. Boudeau 525; Poey d'Avant 3233. VF.
Order as item # (SP2110) **\$22/£15**

Bearn. The Centulles. Circa 13th Century. AR Obol. CENTVLLO COM, cross with pellets / +ONOR FORCAS, P A X in center. Boudeau 526; Poey d'Avant 3234-3235. VF.
Order as item # (SP2111) **\$27/£18**



Langueduc, Cahors. Circa 13th Century. AR Denier. +CIVITAS, crozier with crosses and A / +CATVRCIS, cross. Boudeau 782; Poey d'Avant 3920. VF.
Order as item # (SP2112) **\$27/£18**

Counts of Rodez. Hugo II-III. 1156-1196. AR Denier. +VGO COMES, cross / +RODES CIVIS, +DVS. Boudeau 767; Poey d'Avant 3880. Fine.
Order as item # (SP2113) **\$22/£15**

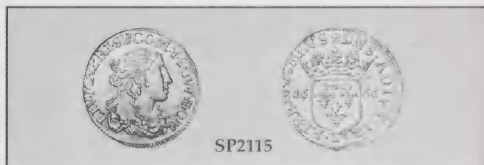


Toulouse. Raymond V-VII. 1148-1249. AR Denier. RAMON COMES, cross with S / +TOLOSACIVI, P A X. Boudeau 721; Poey d'Avant 3702. VF.
Order as item # (SP2114) **\$22/£15**

Trade coin of the Levant

"La Grande Mademoiselle"

The duchess of Dombes, Anne Maria Louise d'Orléans (1650-1693), issued a silver 5 Sols (1/12 Ecu) that achieved some renown as a coin of outstanding purity. It quickly became popular along the trade routes between Europe and the east, in some cases trading for double its nominal value. It came to be an important part of a Muslim bride's dowry. Other European trading centers, in France, Italy and elsewhere, took note of the situation and began striking close imitations of the "Grande Mademoiselle" for their own use. Types are known from Avignon, Monaco and Orange in France and Fosdinovo, Lucca, Loano and Tassarolo in Italy, among others. The 5 sols to some extent replaced the Venetian grosso as preferred trade coin in the east.



France, Italy and the Levant, Imitation of the Dombes. 5 Sols. "The Grande Mademoiselle". Draped bust right / Crowned arm; date after 1664. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP2116) **\$33/£22**

Hungary

The plain of Hungary was occupied by the Magyars in the last decade of the ninth century. Magyar horsemen had been the scourge of half the countries of Christendom, and their raids had taken them, on occasion, the whole length of Italy and nearly to the English Channel. Hungarian silver denars date from the reign of St. Stephen, who adopted Christianity and received his crown and royal title from the Pope in the year 1000. These earliest coins took on designs of neighboring German and Bohemian pieces. In the 12th century geometric designs replaced the designs of the earlier issues. Hungarian coinage grew under successive rulers. In the fifteenth century the Virgin Mary, patron of Hungary, replaced St. Ladislas on many of the coins.



Andreas I. 1046-1061. AR Denar. +REX ANDREAS, long cross, wedges in angles / REGIA CIVITAS, long cross, wedges in the angles. Huszár 8; Rethy 11. As struck, EF.

Order as item # (SP2116)

\$75/£50

Koloman. 1095-1116. AR Denar. LV BAN V RE around barred cross / +LADISLAV REX around cross with wedges. Huszár 35; Rethy 43. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2117)

\$15/£10

Koloman. 1095-1116. AR Denar. +COLVMBAN V RE around cross / +LADISLAV REX around cross with wedges. Huszár 37; Rethy 45. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2118)

\$15/£10

Jewish Moneyers

Jews played an important role in the monetary structure of medieval Europe. The Church's prohibition of interest (usury being defined as any interest) gave them exceptional opportunities. Jews were also outside the formal structure of feudal society. Metal cutting and engraving were old Jewish professions—it was a short step from being a goldsmith to cutting dies. After the Mongol onslaught of 1240, Bela IV had to rebuild the Hungarian economy. He turned to Jewish financiers in Vienna to help him with this project. During his reign and that of his son Stephan V, Hebrew letters appear on state currency, showing up on denars and obols. It has been speculated that these letters refer back to workshops under the control of various Jewish mintmasters.



SP2119

SP2120

Bela IV. 1235-1270. AR Obol. Crowned head facing, inscription around which ends with the Hebrew letter 'Tsadi' / Eagle with spread wings standing left, looking right. Rethy-Probszt 246. Toned VF.

Order as item # (SP2119)

\$33/£22

Stephan V. 1270-1272. AR Obol. Crowned head left, inscription around / Two eagles standing facing outward, Jewish 'Aleph' between. Rethy-Probszt 297. Toned VF.

Order as item # (SP2120)

\$33/£22

India

Mauryan Empire Time of Ashoka

When Alexander the Great's formidable Greek army was stopped at the banks of the Indus, the independent development of the Indian sub-continent was assured. The janapadas, or small principalities of ancient India were gradually gathered together in empires that spanned the entire country, first under the Magadhans, later the Mauryans. Under Ashoka (died circa 232 BC) the Mauryan empire reached its greatest expanse, and his wise and benevolent rule, guided by Buddhist principles, is regarded as one of the Golden Ages of Indian history. The Mauryan kings continued in the Indian tradition of striking silver punch-marked coinage, called

karshapana. A sequence of five punches, probably employed in a manner similar to mint and officina marks used by the Romans, was struck into the obverse of each coin, with a separate symbol appearing on the reverse. The two types of karshapana offered here are classified by Gupta and Hardaker as their series VIb and VII, and are probably to be dated during or immediately after the reign of Ashoka, down to circa 150 BC.



SP2121

SP2122

India, Mauryan Empire. Time of Ashoka. Circa 3rd-2nd century BC. AR Karshapana. Obverse with five punched symbols, the primary being a radiate sun / Reverse with one symbol, bull's head and crescents. Gupta-Hardaker Series VIb, 574-575; MACW 4195-4199. Fine-VF.

Order as item # (SP2121)

\$15/£10

India, Mauryan Empire. Time of Ashoka. Circa 3rd-2nd century BC. AR Karshapana. Obverse with three punched symbols, the primary being three standing figures / Reverse with one or more symbols, bird or crescents. Gupta-Hardaker Series VII, 589-591; MACW 4243-4245. Fine-VF. Scarce. Order as item # (SP2122)

\$45/£30

Kushan Empire

In about 160 BC conflicts amongst the peoples of the northern Kansu district in China led to the western migration of the Yueh Chi. Western writers referred to these people as the barbarian hordes from the Steppes. By 20 BC they had moved into the territory of the Indo-Greeks in northern Afghanistan. Five tribes settled this area. At the end of the first century BC one of the Yueh Chi princes in Sogdiana, the ruler of the Kushan principality, embarked on a career of conquest. Within a short period this prince had overthrown the other four princely states in Afghanistan and established the Kingdom of the Kushans.



SP2123

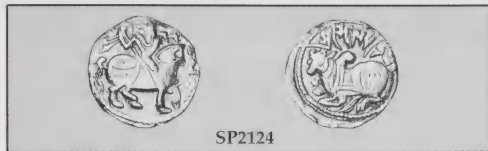
Kushans. Time of Kanishka II & Vasudeva III. Circa 332-365 AD. AV Stater. King standing facing, holding trident in raised left hand, right hand lowered toward altar, above which is another trident / Goddess Ardaksho enthroned facing. Göbl 559ff. Choice VF. An inexpensive piece of ancient gold.

Order as item # (SP2123)

\$295/£195

The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara Circa 870-1008

The Hindu Shahis Dynasty was founded early in the 9th century when Kallar, a Brahman minister, overthrew his master, the Zabulite King Lagatorman, and took the crown of Kabul. The Hindu Shahis were ejected from Kabul by 870 and moved into Pakistan establishing their capital at Ohind. These coins are traditionally known as "bull and horseman" types for their standard design.



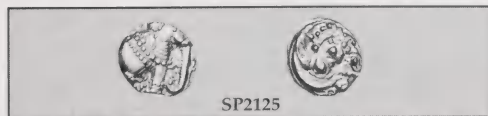
The Hindu Shahis of Kabul and Gandhara. Samanta Deva Series. Circa 870-1008 AD. AR Drachm. Mounted horseman with standard right / Humped bull seated left. Mitchiner, Non-Islamic, 117-120. Nice VF.

Order as item # (SP2124)

\$22/£15

The Western Gangas of the Mysore 11-12th Century AD

Anonymous coinage issued bearing the elephant crest of the Gangas of Mysore. The elephant appears on coins of Mysore until the end of its autonomous coinage in 1843. These inexpensive gold pagodas are typical of the coinage produced by the myriad of small states that governed central India between the collapse of the Gupta empire and the rise of the Mughals.



Western Ganga. Circa 11-12th century. AV Pagoda. Caparisoned elephant standing right / Ornamental floral scroll. Mitchiner, MNI 702. Near EF. Attractive design.

Order as item # (SP2125)

\$225/£150

World of Islam

Islamic coinage extends over nearly fourteen centuries, and encompasses a region that extends from Spain and Morocco in the west to Malaysia and Indonesia in the East. Islam emerged out of Arabia with a suddenness almost unparalleled in history. With no monetary traditions of its own, early Islamic coinage at first merely perpetuated pre-existing types of coins in the areas it conquered - Byzantine in the West, Sassanian in the East. Minor modifications were made: the mint name added in Greek or Arabic to the Byzantine prototypes, and the Sassanian emperor's name replaced by that of the Islamic Caliph or Governor. The result was the development of two parallel coinages, one in copper and gold, struck at mints in Syria, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa and known as Arab-Byzantine, the other almost entirely in silver, struck in Iraq and Iran, and known as Arab-Sassanian. Truly Islamic coinage arose as the Islamic Empire achieved its political and economic consolidation under the Umayyad Caliphate in the 7th Century AD.

Madinat al-Salam Baghdad, the City of Peace

A traveller in the 16th century wrote of Baghdad, "a towne very populous and of greate trafficke of strangers for that is the way to Persia, Turkie and Arabia, and from thence doe goe Caravans for these and other places." Baghdad traces its origins back four thousand years. It was not until the 8th century AD that the town rose to a position of first rank, and became the most important city in Mesopotamia. So long as Mesopotamia remained a fertile land of gardens, whose fruitfulness could excite all who visited there, Baghdad was truly the land of peace and plenty. It was the home of wealthy merchants and learned scholars who flourished under enlightened caliphates. Under al-Amin (AH 193-198/809-813 AD) Baghdad rose to be the center of Islam at a time when Islam represented the highest civilization in the West. Renowned for learning, famous for silks and for gorgeous tiled buildings, Baghdad became the city of Arabian Nights.....



The Abbasid Caliphate. Time of Al-Mahdi. AH 158-169/775-785 AD. AR Dirham. Mint of Madinat al-Salam (Baghdad). "There is no God but God, who has no associate" in three lines from the Kalima / "Mohammed is the Prophet of God", "Caliph al-Mahdi". Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, pg.71, 159 for type; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 215. EF

Order as item # (SP2126)

\$22/£15

The Thousand and One Nights of Harun al-Rashid



The Abbasid Caliphate. Time of Harun al-Rashid. AH 170-193/786-809 AD. AR Dirhem. Mint of Madinat al-Salam (Baghdad). MWI 173ff; Album 219. EF.

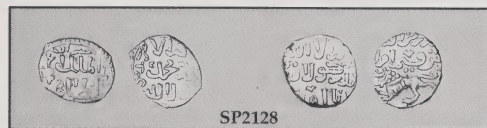
Order as item # (SP2127)

\$45/£30

Mamluks - The "Slave Kings"

The Mamluks were not slaves as such, but more like mercenaries, Turks hired to protect Abbasid and Ayyubid caliphs from the eternal plotting that plagued the Arab courts. As is so often the case throughout history, the soldiers became as powerful and as wealthy as their masters, and finally in 1250 AD overthrew the Ayyubid rulers of Egypt and established their own dynasty, the Burji Mamluks. Led by able military strongmen like Qutuz, Baybars I and al Nasir Muhammad I, the Mamluks rebuffed Ayyubid attempts to retake Egypt, drove the last of the Crusaders from their castles in the Holy

Land, and fought the mighty Mongol armies to a standstill, keeping them from overrunning the entire near east. The Bahri (Turkish) and then the Burji (Circassian) sultans held sway over Egypt until 1517, when the Ottoman sultan Selim defeated their army and conquered Egypt. The silver half dirhems offered below are always seen on small, irregular flans, and rarely have a complete legend. From the types we can determine most are from the reigns of Baybars I (1260-1277), Baraka Qan (1277-1279), and Qala'un (1279-1290).



SP2128

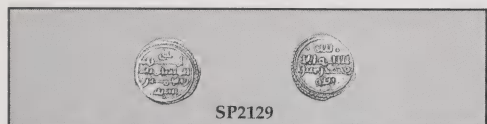
Egypt, Mamluks. 13th century AD. AR Half Dirhem. Group of three different, at least one with the heraldic lion of Baybars I. Album 884ff. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2128)

\$30/£20

Almoravids Opponents of El Cid

Yahya bin Ibrahim, chief of a Berber tribe in North Africa in the early 11th century, became a convert to a fundamentalist form of Islam after a pilgrimage to Mecca. His avid and warlike followers became known as the "people of the frontier fortresses", the Murabitun or Almoravids. In 1086 Almoravid forces crossed into Spain to help the fragmented Spanish Muslim kingdoms repel the Christian Reconquista. The ultimately unsuccessful efforts of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, El Cid to hold Valencia against the Almoravids made him a semi-mythical national hero. The Almoravids consolidated the Muslim position in Spain and delayed the Reconquista by several decades. A rival dynasty in North Africa, the Almohads or Muwahhids, rose to power in the 1140's, dividing the Islamic world and allowing Christian forces to regain the advantage. These silver qirats of one of the later Almoravids, Ali (1106-1142) also bear the name of his heir, Sir, and date between 1128-1139.



SP2129

Almoravids. Ali bin Yusuf. 1106-1142. AR Qirat. "There is no God but Allah and Mohammad is the Prophet of Allah" / "Ali Emir of the Muslims and the Emir Sir". Medina Gomez 137; Album 467. Good VF.

Order as item # (SP2129)

\$45/£30

Muwahhids of North Africa & Spain Spanish Imitations

The Muwahhids (Almohads) settled in Spain during the 12th century after overcoming their rivals, the Almoravids. Their realm at one point extended from a Spanish capital at Seville to a North African capital at Fas in Morocco. Weak and ineffective leadership amongst the Christian leaders in Spain left the Muwahhids to prosper until 1212 when combined forces from Castille, Navarre and Aragon defeated the Muwahhids and gave the Christians control over Andalusia. Residual Islamic pockets remained until the unification of Castille and

Aragon in 1479, when Spanish forces moved into North Africa in efforts to bring Christianity to all.



SP2130

Spanish Imitations of the Dirhams of the Muwahhids. Circa 13th-14th Century. AR Milares. In the style of the issues of the Muwahhid, but the letters lack proper caligraphy. Mitchiner, *The World of Islam*, pg.114, 528ff; Album, *A Checklist of Popular Islamic Coins*, 498. Near EF. These pieces were accepted in Europe as a recognized coin, but due to the poor quality of the caligraphy, were not accepted in Islamic areas. Order as item # (SP2130) \$22/£15

Mongol Tribes

The Khan of Khans

The Just

The Most Mighty

Genghis Khan

Genghis Khan was born Temujin, eldest son of Yesugai, chief of the Borjigid clan of the Mongols. Yesugai was poisoned by a rival tribe, and his son spent his adolescence in the wilderness, spurned by all the warring clans. By force of will he rallied his father's scattered supporters, and one by one overcame all the other clan chiefs. In 1206 a meeting of all the Mongol tribes led to his proclamation as "Khan of Khans" and his new name Genghis Khan. His first conquests were of the northern Chinese states of the Tangut and the Jurchen, capturing the Jurchen capital of Chung-tu (Peking) in 1214. By this time the expansionist Mongol empire had come to the attention of the Muslim lands in the west. The Khwarizmshah of Persia, Ala al-Din Muhammad, sent an embassy to the court of the Great Khan, offering peaceful relationships and trade. Genghis Khan replied in kind, sending the Persian representatives home with gifts and a further mission of Mongol nobles. In what was surely one of the most wrong-headed schemes in history, the Persian governor of the border town of Otrar seized the Mongol embassy, stole their possessions, and had them murdered. In 1219 the enraged Mongols destroyed Otrar, and, upon realizing the Persians had no effective forces to oppose them, went on to conquer the entire empire. Ala al Din died on the shores of the Caspian Sea in 1220, and the Mongols continued westward, overcoming in turn the defenses of the Russian principalities and the mounted knights of the kingdoms of Hungary and Poland. Only a dispute between Mongol commanders saved Germany and the rest of Europe from invasion. It could be said that Inalchuq, the hapless governor of an insignificant Iranian border town almost caused the destruction of western civilization!

The extraordinarily rare dinars of Ghazna, the only gold coins struck in the name of the great Khan, Genghis Khan which indicate the mint and date, were struck at the last citadel held by the Khwarizmshahs, where Ala al-Din's son, Jalal al Din, attempted to rally his beaten army. After a few initial successes, Jalal al Din's forces were overwhelmed by an army led by Genghis Khan himself in 1222. The Mongol leader was impressed by Jalal al Din's bravery and after destroying the Persian army allowed Jalal to flee to India, from where he continued to strike out at Mongol territory until his death in 1231. Upon the fall of Ghazna the occupants were divided into artisans and regular citizens, the former to be employed by the conquerors, the latter to be put to death. These gold coins were probably struck by Genghis Khan's direct order to mark the final defeat of Persian arms and the collapse of the empire.



SP2131

Mongols. Genghis Khan. Died 1227 AD. AV Dinar. Struck at Ghazna mint, AH 618 (1221/1222 AD). Reverse field in four lines- "The Khan of Khans, the Just, the Most Mighty Genghis Khan", marginal legend- "Struck at Ghazna in the year eight and ten and six hundred". Cf. Album 1964. These dinars grade VF, but are normally very crudely struck, causing significant portions of the legends to be missing. Under twenty available from our original group of fifty-nine.

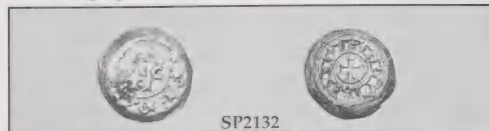
Order as item # (SP2131)

\$1650/£1100

Italy

Milan

Milan (Mediolanum) was one the largest cities in northern Italy in Roman times, and after the fall of the Empire kept a great deal of autonomy in the confused period that followed. Although the city acknowledged the suzerainty of the French kings after Charlemagne, it was essentially self-governing and became the leading city of the Lombard League. The city threw off all foreign masters after it defeated Frederick Barbarossa at the battle of Legnano in 1176. Under its dukes, the Viscontis and the Sforzas, Milan became one of the leading lights of the Italian Renaissance.



SP2132

Italy, Milan. In the Name of Henry III-V, Kings of France. 1039-1125. AR Denaro Scodellato. +IMPERATOR around HERIC-N / MEDIOLANV around cross. Castelletti 1; Biaggi 1413. VF.

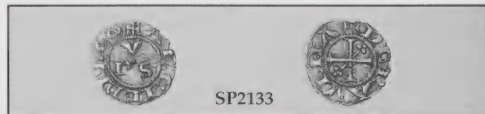
Order as item # (SP2132)

\$22/£15

Ravenna

It may be surprising to learn that Rome was not the capital of the western Roman empire in the 5th century AD. In 402 AD Honorius moved the capital to Ravenna, that city being more defensible and also separated from the intrigues of Rome.

Ravenna was in turn the capital for the western emperors, the Ostrogoths, and the Byzantines, falling to the Lombards in 728. From that period until the unification of Italy, Ravenna was subject to many of the states seeking to control northern Italy, but its archbishop was the ruling authority. Ravenna is noted for its churches and royal buildings, including the mausoleum of the Ostrogothic king Theodoric with its 300 ton monolithic capstone. In antiquity the town was also noted for its surrounding fetid swamps, which, while protecting it from assault, made day-to-day life rather miserable for the inhabitants.



SP2133

Italy, Ravenna. After 1232. Billon Denaro. +ARCI EPISCO P V S / +DE RAVENA, cross with trefoils. Biaggi 1965. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2133)

\$30/£20

Kingdom of Naples and Sicily

Charles d'Anjou, son of Louis VIII of France and brother of St. Louis IX, was granted the Kingdom of Sicily by Pope Urban IV, although he first had to remove Manfred, the last of the line of Frederick II Hohenstaufen. By 1277 Charles had consolidated his power in Sicily and southern Italy, and was crowned in Rome as King of Jerusalem and Sicily. His coronation was marked in 1278 by the striking of new coinage in gold and silver that replaced the debased tari and denarii then circulating in the south of Italy. The representation of the Annunciation, Gabriel bringing the news of the birth of Christ to Mary, was personally selected by the king, and is one of the most attractive coinage designs of the 13th century. Charles' rule of Sicily is noted for its extreme harshness, which culminated in the Sicilian Vespers of 1282, the massacre of most of the French inhabitants of the island and the replacement of the house of Anjou by that of Aragon.



SP2134

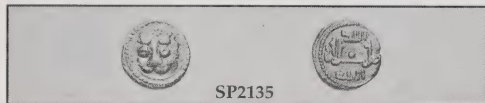
Italy, Naples. Charles d'Anjou. 1266-1285. AR Saluto. KAROL SCD IERL ET SICIL REX, arms of Jerusalem and Anjou / AVE GRACIA PLENA DNS TECVM, The Annunciation, flower in vase below. Pannuti 2; CNI XIX pg.16, 5. Good VF. Order as item # (SP2134)

\$165/£110

Sicily

The weakness of Beneventum and the remaining Byzantine enclaves in the south laid open southern Italy and Sicily to invasion. Sicily was conquered first by the Muslims of North Africa, then in the 11th century by the Normans. Although the Norman invasion of England is most prominently featured in the history books, the nobles of Normandy also propelled themselves to glory in the Mediterranean. They first arrived in Salerno on Sicily and by 1071 the brothers Robert

and Roger Guiscard had captured the last Byzantine stronghold of Bari. The following year Roger became the first count of Sicily, his son Roger II claiming the title of king in 1130. By this time the Normans had extensive holdings in Italy and Greece, in 1149 even sending a fleet against Constantinople. William II intended to marry Maria Comnenus, but the plans were never finalized. In 1185 he invaded the empire, ostensibly in support of a pretender to the throne, but really to seize Constantinople for himself. He reached Thessalonica, destroying that city before being pushed back. The last Norman king of Sicily, William III was deposed by Henry VI of Naples in 1194.



SP2135

Normans in Sicily. William II. 1166-1189. AE Follero. Facing head of lion / Kufic inscription-"King William the Second". Spahr 118. VF.

Order as item # (SP2135)

\$33/£22

The Hohenstaufen Dynasty seized control in 1194. They in turn were ousted by Charles I of Anjou, who held the island only until 1282. Following an island wide revolt, the house of Aragon was invited to take the throne, and would rule Sicily for the next several hundred years. In Sicily the silver trade coin of the time was the *pierreale*. The *pierreale* was the equivalent of the *gigliato* which was being struck in southern Italy. These two coins circulated widely around the Mediterranean.



SP2136

Sicily. Frederick the Simple. 1355-1377. AR *Pierreale*. FRIDIRICVS DEI GRACIA REX SICILIE (and variations on) Eagle / +AC ATENARU NEOPATRI DUX (and variations on), Arms on shield of Aragon. Spahr, *Le Monete Siciliane*, Volume 2, 1-210. Choice VF.

Order as item # (SP2136)

\$45/£30

Venice



The Serene Republic

Venice, originally a shelter for bandits and refugees, grew to a wealthy trading powerhouse that dominated Mediterranean trade routes and meddled freely in the affairs of every state it came in contact with. Its system of elected dukes or doges provided a stable government for centuries, while others endured civil war and invasions. Venice's wealth bought it immunity from the troubles of the times, either by the employ of mercenary captains or the use of generous bribes. While Venice was instrumental in defending Europe against Arab and Turkish onslaughts, it was also not averse to disrupting its Christian rivals, turning the Fourth Crusade away from its goal of defending the Holy Land to overthrow the Byzantine emperor at Constantinople in 1204. Its gold ducat and silver grosso were reliable monies of account known everywhere, accepted by every trading nation (sometimes to the exclusion of its own coinage!), and copied as far away as India. From a recent purchase, we can offer attractively toned, EF silver grossi of four successive 14th century Venetian doges, Giovanni Soranzo, Francesco Dandolo, Bartolomeo Gradenigo and Andrea Dandolo. One little recognized feature of these grossi: although the types would remain unchanged for decades, each separate issue would be distinguished by secret marks, usually symbols found somewhere on the throne of Christ on the obverse. For some rulers up to twenty different marks are known. A little explored pathway for the obsessive!



SP2137

SP2138

Venice. Giovanni Soranzo. 1312-1327. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 67. Toned EF. Order as item # (SP2137)

\$95/£65

Venice. Francesco Dandolo. 1328-1339. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 73. Toned EF. Order as item # (SP2138)

\$95/£65



SP2139

SP2140

Venice. Bartolomeo Gradenigo. 1339-1342. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 80. Toned EF. Scarce. Order as item # (SP2139)

\$145/£90

Venice. Andrea Dandolo. 1342-1354. AR Grosso. Enthroned figure of Christ / The Doge and the patron saint of Venice, St. Mark, holding a banner between them. Scarfea 85. Toned EF. Scarce. Order as item # (SP2140)

\$145/£90

The Lowlands

Selections from the Middleham Hoard.

Middleham in Yorkshire was the site of the largest find of English Civil War coins in 1993 when William Caygill uncovered three clay pots filled with over 5000 silver coins of English rulers from Edward VI to Charles I and crowns of the Lowlands. The hoard, declared Treasure Trove, was examined and recorded by the British Museum and after representative samples were retained by Yorkshire and other museums, the coins were then made available to the public. The coins offered here are ducats of Brabant in the Spanish Lowlands, where queen Henrietta Maria was raising funds for her husband. The latest coins in the hoard suggest it was buried around 1647, and while representative of the numerous hoards lost in those tumultuous times, it is unique in the number of foreign crowns found in it, and is suggestive of the support that Charles' cause found in Europe.



SP2141

Lowlands, Brabant. Philip IV of Spain. AR Ducaton. Antwerp mint. Dates between 1633 -1640. Bust of Philip right, in ruff and armor; mintmark: open hand / Crowned arms with lion supporters. Van Gelder-Hoc 329-1 or 329-3. VF. Order as item # (SP2141) \$165/£110

The Knights of Malta The Great Siege

The Knights of the Order of St. John (Hospitallers) was a crusading organization founded in Jerusalem in 1120 to provide care for ill travellers and crusading warriors. They later acquired a reputation as fearsome fighters themselves. The knights retreated from Jerusalem to Acre in 1187, and with the fall of that last Crusader bastion in 1291 established themselves in Cyprus and then in Rhodes. In 1523 they were in turn driven from that island by the Ottoman sultan Suleiman I, and granted Malta by Charles V in 1530. The knights clashed with Suleiman again in 1565, when, under the leadership of Grandmaster Jean de la Vallette, they drove back an Ottoman invasion force after withstanding a six month siege. This victory and the naval battle of Lepanto in 1571, where the knights also played an important role, assured that the Mediterranean

would remain under Christian control. The Knights of Malta remained sovereign on the island until 1798, when Napoleon seized control during his Egyptian campaign. The silver four tari pieces of the Knights of Malta have a remarkable type, showing the decapitated head of John the Baptist on a salver.



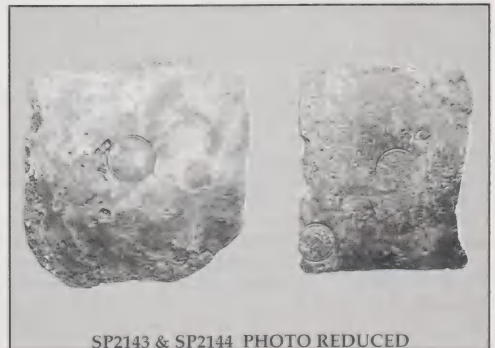
SP2142

Knights of Malta. Jean de la Vallette. 1557-1568. AR 4 Tari. Arms of the Grandmaster / Head of John the Baptist on oval or round salver. Restelli 22ff. Good VF. Order as item# (SP2142) \$225/£150

Sweden

Plate money from the Nicobar wreck

Sweden possesses an abundance of copper ores, but lacks sources of other precious metals. Beginning in 1644 and continuing sporadically until the 1780's, Sweden made use of this resource by striking a series of daler denominated copper coins - the famous Swedish plate money. The heaviest coin ever struck, the 10 daler piece of 1644, weighed 20 kilograms (44 pounds). The smaller denominations saw active use, the 4, 2, 1 and 1/2 dalers. In 1771 copper plate money was demonetized, although pieces were still struck and distributed as a handy form of bullion. In this manner great quantities of plate money ended up as cargo on ships headed to India. One such shipment, carried by the Danish East India Company merchantman Nicobar, was lost when the ship struck a reef and sank off the coast of South Africa on July 11, 1783. The wreck was located by divers in 1987, and some 3000 pieces of plate money, some still in their original mint crates, were recovered. CNG has acquired some of the last remaining pieces from this famous wreck. These four and two daler pieces show the effects of long submersion in sea water, being heavily corroded. However, at least one of the five stamps on each piece is legible. A chance to own one of the most extraordinary coins ever issued for circulation!



SP2143 & SP2144 PHOTO REDUCED

Sweden. 18th century. 4 Daler copper plate money. Copper plate with five stamps showing denomination, royal monogram and date. Most are from the reigns of Fredrik I (1720-1751) or Adolf Fredrik (1751-1771). Cf. Tingström, *Plate Money- The World's Largest Currency*. Heavily corroded, most showing only one stamp. From the Nicobar wreck. **Order as item # (SP2143)** \$95/£65

Extra \$5 Shipping charge

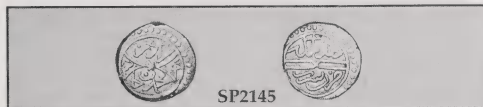
Sweden. 18th century. 2 Daler copper plate money. Copper plate with five stamps showing denomination, royal monogram and date. Most are from the reigns of Fredrik I (1720-1751) or Adolf Fredrik (1751-1771). Cf. Tingström, *Plate Money- The World's Largest Currency*. Heavily corroded, most showing only one stamp. From the Nicobar wreck. **Order as item # (SP2144)** \$90/£60

Extra \$5 Shipping charge

Turkey

Under the Ottomans

By the early 15th century the Ottoman Turks had created a true empire between the Timurid Mongols in the east and the western Christian world. The remaining Byzantine possessions in Greece were held at the sufferance of the Ottoman sultan, the emperors being regarded as tributary princes. Nonetheless, tense relations were the rule between sultan and emperor. Shortly after Murad II ascended the throne in 1421, Manuel II backed the efforts of two usurpers to destabilize the empire. Both opponents were crushed and after a brief siege of Constantinople and the devastation of the Morea, Manuel capitulated, conceding territory and tribute to Murad, and shortly thereafter abdicated in favor of his son John. Murad himself retired in 1444, leaving the empire to his son Mehmed II, but within a year he had to return to forestall a Hungarian invasion. Further disruptions kept him from his retirement until his death in 1451. Mehmed II's inaugural first reign was more than compensated for by his second, when he eclipsed his father by finally taking Constantinople in 1453, ending the thousand year Byzantine empire.



SP2145

Ottoman Turks. Murad II, father of Mehmed II, the Conqueror. 1421-1444, 1445-1451. AR Akce. Curved lines with knot, "Murad, son of Mehmed", date AH 834 / Two parallel lines twisted in center, "Perpetuate his kingdom", "Struck at-". Sultan types 12-46. Lot of ten pieces from various mints, including Bursa, Edirne, Novar and Serez. VF. **Order as item # (SP2145)** \$39/£26

The Sick Man of Europe

The empire of the Ottoman Turks gradually folded in on itself, the victim of a newly emergent Europe and its own internal decadence. After failing to take Vienna in 1683, the Turks were pushed out of most of their European possessions. The most active player in this long conflict was imperial Russia, seeking to gain control of the Balkans and the Black Sea. Under Abdul Hamid (1774-1789), a weak-willed nonentity, Turkey lost the Caucasus, Crimea, Moldavia, and Wallachia to the armies of Catherine the Great. The stress

finally killed him, leaving his nephew Selim III to negotiate a peace with the European powers. CNG offers a selection of Turkish billon crown-sized kurus, piastres and zolotas from a hoard that dates from this period. The earliest pieces date from the reign of Ahmed III (1703-1730), while the latest dated piece is a year 14 (1787) 2 zolota of Hamid. It would seem likely that this hoard was buried in the face of the Russian advance, and its unfortunate owner was never able to return to recover it. We have available in quantity coins of Ahmed III, Mahmud I, and Mustafa III. These low fineness silver crowns often show patches of copper from poor alloy mixing, and also areas of corrosion from burial, but in general grade good VF.



SP2146

Ahmed III. 1703-1730. Billon Kurus. Mint of Qustantiniyah (Constantinople). Accession date AH 1115, various field marks. KM 159. Good VF. **Order as item # (SP2146)** \$45/£30



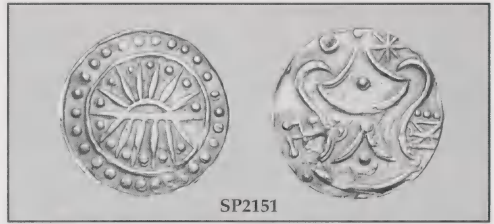
SP2147

Mahmud I. 1730-1754. Billon Kurus. Mint of Qustantiniyah (Constantinople). Accession date AH 1143, various field marks; large flower. KM 210. Good VF. **Order as item # (SP2147)** \$30/£20



SP2148

Mahmud I. 1730-1754. Billon Kurus. Mint of Qustantiniyah (Constantinople). Accession date AH 1143, various field marks; spear heads. KM 211. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP2148) \$30/£20



Kingdom of Funan. Circa 190-550 AD. AR Unit. Rising sun in dotted circle / Temple surrounded by varying symbols. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic States*, 2567-2572. VF.
Order as item # (SP2151) \$75/£50

Mustafa III. 1757-1774. Billon 2 Zolota. Mint of Islambul (Constantinople). Accession date AH 1171, various regnal years. KM 324. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP2149) \$30/£20



Kingdom of Funan. Circa 190-550 AD. AR Quarter Unit. Rising sun in dotted circle / Temple surrounded by varying symbols. Mitchiner, *Non-Islamic States*, 2573-2576. VF.
Order as item # (SP2152) \$45/£30

British Coinage

Celtic to Modern

Mustafa III. 1757-1774. Billon Piastre. Mint of Islambul (Constantinople). Accession date AH 1171, various regnal years. KM 321. Good VF.
Order as item # (SP2150) \$30/£20

Vietnam-Southeast Asia Kingdom of Funan

The coinage of the kingdoms of southeast Asia remains relatively unknown to western numismatists. Nevertheless, these states were important powers, and their coinage was extensive and unique. The kingdom of Funan was centered on the lower valley of the Mekong River in modern south Vietnam and at its height in the 5th century AD, King Jayavarman controlled territory as far away as Burma. It governed trade routes that stretched from China to the west (Roman coins have been excavated at the port of Oc-ao at the mouth of the Mekong). The silver coinage of Funan was based on the ratti weight system, with a standard unit of 80 rattis (about 9 gm) and a fraction of 20 rattis (2.25 gm). The coins offered here are the last remainders of hoards brought out in the early 1970's. Little more has been seen on the market since then, and this might be the last opportunity to acquire these unusual coins.

The history of British coinage is long and varied. The first coins came to Britain from the Gallo-Belgic Tribes in the 2nd-1st centuries BC. These circulated throughout south and east England. Julius Caesar's expeditions to England brought the Celts into direct contact with Rome. By this time most of the local tribes were striking their own coinage. When Rome conquered Britain, her coinage became that of the Roman Empire. The first British Empire was founded by Carausius in 287 BC. From about 287 until 326 AD a Roman mint was present in Britain. The Roman government withdrew in the fifth century and with its withdrawal, the source for newly minted coins disappeared. Circulating coins were mutilated and heavily clipped. In the late sixth century, as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms developed, a new coinage—the Sceatta—became the standard denomination. By the mid 700's a new type of coin developed simultaneously in England and France. A broad, good silver penny became the Saxon and early Norman coin. Even the Viking invaders of the ninth century used this denomination. By the mid 1200's, some five hundred years after its introduction, the penny had fallen on hard times. Simultaneous to the development of the Gros Tournais in France under Louis IX and Philip IV, we see the introduction of the English Groat. The groat was the last of the great medieval designs. Under the Tudors realistic portraits replaced the standardized medieval representations. This renaissance in British coin design was a little behind its Italian neighbors. Milled coinage became a permanent fixture under Charles II in 1662. Again, England was a hundred years behind in her coining techniques.

There are many useful books on British coins. We have listed a few below. See the booklist for more.

Seaby. **Coins of England and the United Kingdom.** 1997 Edition. Hardbound. 300+ pages. Fully illustrated. Listing of all the major coin types of England from Celtic to modern times. Includes the latest update on Treasure Trove law. The standard reference. **Order as item # (E156) \$24.95**

Van Arsdell, R.D. **Celtic Coinage of Britain.** 1989. Hardbound. 584 pages, 54 plates. The long-awaited standard reference for this interesting series. Meticulous attention to detail. 800 coin types illustrated throughout the text. A complete set of plates at the end. An exceptional work on a complicated field. Winner of the IAPN 1990 Book of the Year Award. Essential reference for the collector of English or Celtic coins. **Order as item # (E102) \$85.00**

The Gallic Wars The Caesarean Invasions of 55-54 BC

By the 2nd century BC many Celtic tribes had branches on both sides of the English Channel. The Atrebates, Trinovantes and Catuvellauni in Britain had extensive contacts with Continental tribes, such as the Ambiani and the Coriosolites. By 125 BC hoards of Continental gold staters begin to appear in Britain. The extent of this contact became of some concern to Julius Caesar after his pacification of Gaul. He saw Britain as a potential source of trouble as long as it remained beyond Roman control. Thus in 55 BC he initiated the first Roman invasion of Britain. The campaigns of 55 and 54 found Caesar caught up in tribal rivalries as the Atrebates and Trinovantes allied themselves with Rome, while the Catuvellauni became the focus of native resistance. Caesar eventually gained the submission of the tribes of southern Britain, but the hit and run tactics of the British warriors and the savage storms of the English Channel cost him dearly. It would be another century before Roman troops again attempted a landing in Britain, but the landing of Caesar at Deal saw Britain enter the orbit of the Roman Empire and would be a turning point in British history. The gold staters offered below are typical of the pieces that saw circulation on both sides of the English Channel, and which Caesar did not want to find financing revolt among the tribes of Gaul.

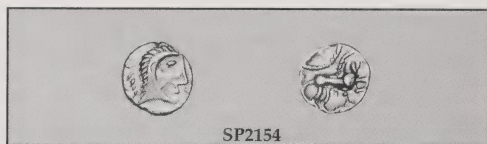


Celtic. Gallic War. Circa 60-55 BC. AV Stater. Blank / Disjoined horse right. Van Arsdell, *Celtic Coinage of Britain*, 54-56. Choice EF.

Order as item # (SP2153) \$495/£335

Boudicca Queen of the Iceni vs. Rome

The wife of the Iceni chieftan Prasutagus, Boudicca was enraged by Roman mistreatment of herself and her daughters after her husband's death. Inspired by her leadership, the Iceni led a general revolt of the Celtic tribes against Roman rule. The rebels sacked Camulodunum, London and Verulamium before being routed when they attacked the remaining Roman forces.

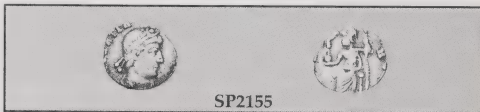


CELTIC, Iceni. Queen Boudicca. 61 AD. AR Unit. Stylized head right / Horse right. Van Arsdell 794; Seaby, 74. Fine.

Order as item # (SP2154) \$165/£110

Time of King Arthur Silver Currency of Post Roman Britain

After the final withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain at the beginning of the fifth century AD, the Romanized Celtic population was left to fend for itself against the Germanic (Saxon) invasions. Arthur, probably a powerful warlord in early Britain, was one of these defenders. Without the Roman presence, local commerce lacked a continuing supply of new coinage, and no official British coinage was struck for another 200 years. Roman silver siliquae continued to circulate but were routinely clipped to remove silver from the edges. It is still a mystery to modern scholars whether clipping was carried out officially to a particular standard or whether the clipping was simply the private removal of silver for profiteering. We have acquired a group of these clipped siliquae, all struck in the fourth century AD in the reigns of Constantius II, Julian the Apostate, Theodosius I, Honorius, Arcadius, et al. While most no longer have the obverse legend, some can still be attributed to reign by portrait, reverse type or partial legends. An interesting illustration of how coinage circulated in the declining Roman world, the time of Arthur.



Post Roman Britain. Time of King Arthur. Fourth century AR Siliqua, Fine - VF, clipped.

Order as item # (SP2155) \$33/£22

Henry VIII — 1509-1547

Henry VIII is held in ill-regard by many for his debasement of England's gold and silver coins. His coinage changed little for the first seventeen years of his reign, but in 1526 under his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, a major currency reform took place. The system of gold coinage was adjusted in an attempt to curb its migration to the Continent. The silver coinage design was changed and a young portrait of Henry VIII was placed upon his new re-



duced-weight groat. This portrait of Henry shows the young king before the ravages of numerous marriages, ecclesiastical disputes, and excessive food and drink affected his life and looks.

Henry VIII. 1509-1547. AR Groat, 2nd Coinage (1526-1544). hENRIC VIII DI G REX AGL Z FRA, crowned bust right with long hair and the beginnings of jowls / Long cross superimposed on coat-of-arms of Henry. Seaby, *Coins of England*, 2337 for type. VF.

Order as item # (SP2156)

\$165/£110

George III - Jetons

An example of a Victorian era token imitating an earlier coin, a George III spade guinea of 1797.



SP2157

George III. "1797" (Struck in the 1890's). Gilt brass jeton. Laureate head / IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS, imitation of a spade guinea of 1797. Hawkins, *A Dictionary of Makers of British Metallic Tickets, etc*, pg. 942. Unc, a few with light spotting. 3 pieces.

Order as item # (SP2157)

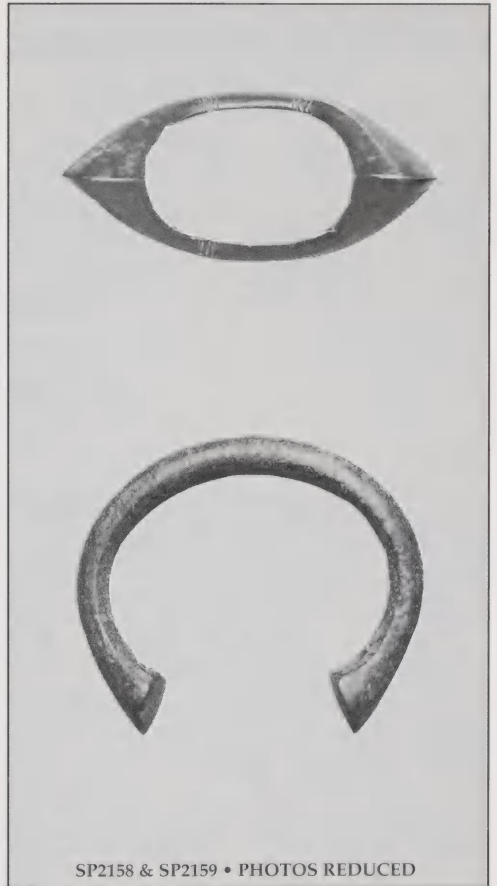
\$12/£8

And Now for Something Completely Different...

African Trade Bracelets

When the first European traders came into contact with the tribes of west Africa in the 15th century, they discovered a well established economy based on copper and brass rings, bracelets and anklets. These were both stores of wealth and circulating currency. Besides trading in native produced wares, the Europeans began making and distributing their own versions of these native currencies. Records from Portuguese trading posts in the 16th century indicate some 45 tons of manillas passed through their hands every year. Although Erasmus Schetz of Flanders produced the most highly regarded European manillas, the English controlled most of the production, and the commonest type, a crescent-shaped brass bracelet with flared arms weighing 3-5 ounces was known as the "Birmingham" manilla and traded for about 3 English pence into the 20th century. In many parts of Africa the native currencies circulated up to the period of independence in the 1960's. Although in some cases a particular type of ornament can be ascribed to a specific tribe, many times the Europeans who collected this material never bothered to determine where or how they circulated, and much information has been lost concerning their use. The "boat" anklets described below are known to have been worn by Senufo women in what is now Burkino Faso (check your atlas). The more pieces worn about the legs indicated higher status in the community, and women without them would sometimes affect an exaggerated shuffling walk, suggesting the normal

burden of their great wealth. The manilla was in general circulation throughout west Africa.



SP2158 & SP2159 • PHOTOS REDUCED

Senufo of West Africa. Circa 19th century. "Boat" anklet. Brass crescent-shaped anklet about 7 inches across, weighing about 1 1/2 pounds with bands of engraved decoration. See Blandin, *Afrique de l'ouest*, pg. 78-79.

Order as item # (SP2158)

\$45/£30

Extra shipping charge \$5

Special Offer. 2 Senufo anklets (one for each leg!)

Order as item # (SP2159)

\$75/£50

Extra shipping charge \$8

West Africa. Circa 19th century. "Popo" manilla. European made bracelet about 3 1/2 inches across, weighing about 5 ounces. See Johansson, *Nigerian Currencies*, pg. 13. Most with a nice green patina. Order as item # (SP2160)

\$10/£6

Special Offer. 4 "Popo" manillas (one for each limb!)

Order as item # (SP2161)

\$35/£20

Antiquities Special Scarabs of the New Kingdom

The Egyptian Scarab or dung beetle propagates itself by laying eggs in balls of animal dung. The ancient Egyptians, seeing life coming out of offal, took this as a symbol of rebirth and everlasting life. The scarab, in metal, stone, faience or pottery became a requisite item in funeral ritual, and these small objects are the most commonplace of Egyptian antiquities. With the translation of Egyptian hieroglyphs by Champollion in the 1820's, the study of scarabs became an avid pastime among the educated. Although we have come to realize that reading hieroglyphs is not the same as sitting down with the evening paper, we can determine that the examples offered here probably date from the 15th to 18th Dynasties. The 15th Dynasty is the line of the Hyksos kings, Semitic invaders who were the first to conquer Upper Egypt (circa 1663-1555 BC). The native Egyptians held on in the south in Thebes, and with the 18th Dynasty (circa 1570-1293 BC), drove the invaders from the Nile valley. 18th Dynasty rulers such as Tuthmosis III, Hatshepsut, Akhenaten and Tutankamun left behind them accounts of their lives, deeds and art that still fire the imagination 3500 years later. The scarabs found buried with them and their subjects are a tiny remnant of that watershed period in Egyptian and world history.



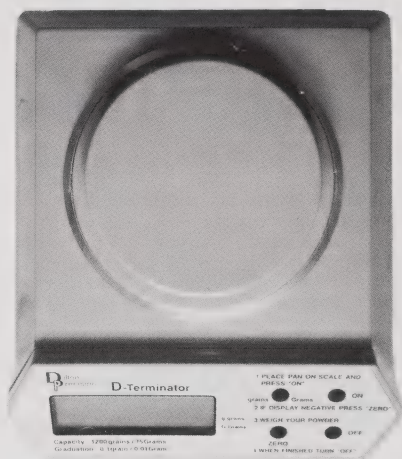
Egypt, Second Intermediate Period (Hyksos) and New Kingdom. 17th-13th century BC. Steatite (a soft, easily worked stone) scarab with carved carapace and hieroglyphs on flat bottom. Geometric patterns were popular in the Hyksos period, while hieroglyphs recording names and pious phrases characterise the 18th and other dynasties. See W.M.F. Petrie, *Scarabs and Cylinders*. Average size about 16mm, many with minor chips or cracks, but the hieroglyphs are complete and readable. They are holed, and are suitable for use in jewelry.

Order as item# (SP-A202)

\$95/£65

Special Offer. Three examples of the above scarabs, all different. Order as item# (SPA-203)

\$225/£150



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BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE LIST

Ashton, Richard. **Studies In Ancient Coinage from Turkey.** Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication No. 29. Hardbound. 168 pages, 69 plates. Contains the work of Turkish scholars, both from articles published previously and for the first time, material in Turkish museums and private collections. Reports on seven hoards of Greek and Greek Imperial coins; four hoards of Roman Imperial coins, and catalogs six other collections of mostly provenanced coins. Also included, a die-study of the extensive bronze coinage of Gordian III minted at Caesarea in Cappadocia. An important new publication from the RNS. **\$85.00 (X217)**

Cuddeford, Michael J. **Cleaning and Restoring Coins & Artefacts.** Card cover. A general reference explaining procedures and detailing equipment needed to clean and preserve coins, jewelry, artefacts, etc. References various metals and alloys with procedures explained in a clear and concise manner. A valuable reference source for collectors. **\$8.00 (X218)**

Danien, Elio. [Editor] **The World of Philip and Alexander.** A Symposium on Greek Life and Times. 1990. Card cover. 114 pages. incl. bibliography. A University of Pennsylvania publication. A series of articles originally presented as lectures at a symposium for the public at the University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology. Each article represents the author's viewpoint on Alexander and the ancient world in which he lived. An interesting historical read, including examples of coinage of Alexander, for those who are fascinated with Alexander the Great. **\$7.50 (GR279)**

Harl, Kenneth W. **Coinage in the Roman Economy, 300 BC to AD 700.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. Drawing on both literary and documentary sources, as well as on current methods of metallurgical study and statistical analysis of coins from archaeological sites, Harl presents an overview of a system of coinage in use for more than a millennium. He also offers the first region-by-region analysis of prices and wages, and he shows how the seldom studied provincial, civic, and imitative coinages were in fact important components of Roman currency. **\$49.95 (R211)**

Hendin, David. **Guide to Biblical Coins**, 3rd Edition. 1996. Values by Herbert Kreindler. Hardcover with dust jacket. 352 pages including 32 pages of photographs. 525 coins, ancient weights, Biblical quotations, drawings, charts, etc. This is the most complete edition yet, using a numbering system that will not conflict with previous editions. For both beginning and advanced collectors. Informative and a must for collectors of biblical and related coinage. **Available November 1996. \$60.00. (GR110)**

Hobbs, Richard. **British Iron Age Coins in the British Museum.** 1996. Hardbound with blue dust jacket. 368 pages, 160 pages of b/w plates. A fully illustrated catalog of the BM collection of over 4500 pieces minted at the end of the Iron Age in the 1st century BC up to the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43. A full listing of the pieces is provided. Introduction discusses the characteristics of regional issues. Comprehensive indices, extensive bibliography, and concordance provided. **\$85.00 (X217)**

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1997 Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1801-1900.** Soft cover, 800+ pages. 18,000 photos. Presents 19th Century coins in one convenient source. Identifying photos and sources. **\$45.00 (F110)**

Metcalfe, William E. **The Silver Coinage of Cappadocia: Vespasian-Commodus.** 1996. ANS NNM No. 166. Hardbound, yellow cloth binding. 173 pages. 54 plates. A catalogue of a hoard of 931 didrachms of Caesarea as well as a conspectus of types of Caesarean silver coinage for Vespasian - Commodus. Several issues previously attributed to Caesarea have been reattributed to other mints. Includes cross references to Sydenham and bibliography. Plates illustrate all 931 coins from the hoard as well as all the other types listed in the conspectus. **\$75.00 (G1131)**

Pirie, Elizabeth J.E. **Coins of the Kingdom of Northumbria** (circa 700-867). 1996. A4 Casebound. 288 pages including 58 plates. Elizabeth Pirie has made the stycas of Northumbria her specialty and presents here an intricate die study placing these coins in phases and groups. Introduction with appendices. More than 4500 specimens, 2300 illustrated. **\$145.00 (E172)**

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pages. 500 photographs. Wayne Sayles, a recognized expert in the field of ancient coins, has written a book that is an excellent reference for the beginning ancient coin collector (also a nice addition to any collector's library). Details strategies for finding, collecting and interpreting ancient coins. Learn how to select and authenticate. Includes history, politics, and mythology related to ancient coins and their minting. Pronunciation guide, tables and charts. Coins from ancient Rome, Egypt, Greece and more. **\$24.95 (X219)**

Weimer, David R. **The Sicilian Hoard** (Fiction novel). 1996. 310 Pages. Hardcover with dust jacket. A mystery novel of murder and suspense based on a fictional find of a hoard of paired Syracusan silver decadrachms and tetradrachms discovered in the deep quarry where the 7000 defeated Athenians were imprisoned after the disastrous Athenian Expedition. The find leads to several murders as the coins are sought by everyone, including the Mafia. The protagonist is a college professor of Ancient History, who happens to be an amateur numismatist. A good read, including detailed numismatic interest for those collectors someday hoping to own one of the magnificent Syracusan pieces. **\$19.95 (X220)**

SCBI 47 Woodhead, Peter. **Herbert Schneider Collection of English Gold Coins Vol. I.** 1996. This volume runs from the reign of Henry III to that of Elizabeth I. 890 coins catalogued with full details. 83 plates. A valuable tool for identification and further study. **\$100.00** (E173)

GENERAL NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Archibald, M. and M. Cowell. **Metallurgy in Numismatics.** Volume 3. 1993. Hardbound with dust cover. 296 pages, 38 plates. **\$65.00** (X163)

Berman, Allen G. and Alex G. Malloy. **Warman's Coins and Currency.** 1995. 358 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A general work dealing with all aspects of paper money and coins from around the world, including a section on ancient and medieval numismatics. While the coverage on ancient and medieval numismatics is sparse, it does provide the reader with an introduction to some of the more esoteric areas of collecting including Islamic, Crusader, and Armenian. A good general reference for the beginning collector. **\$15.95** (X206)

Carson, R.A.G. **Mints, Dies and Currency. Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin.** 1971. Hardbound. 336 pages, 23 plates. 18 articles by various experts on various numismatic fields. Includes: "The Dating and Arrangement of Hadrian's COS III," "The Sequence-marks on the Coinage of Carausius and Allectus," "The Shrewsbury Mint, 1249-1250," and more. **\$30.00** (X169)

Cooper, Denis R. **The Art and Craft of Coinmaking. A History of Minting Technology.** 1988. Hardbound. 264 pages, 285 illustrations. An historical account of the tools and machines used to produce coins from the beginning of coinage to the present time. The first seven chapters have information relevant to ancient and medieval numismatics. Winner of the 1989 IAPN Book of the Year. **\$55.00** (X106)

Cooper, Denis. **Coins and Minting.** 1983. 32 pages, illustrated throughout. Card covers. A look at how coins have been made through the centuries and their place in history. **\$5.00** (X189)

Cuddeford, Michael J. **Cleaning and Restoring Coins & Artefacts.** Card cover. A general reference explaining procedures and detailing equipment needed to clean and preserve coins, jewelry, artefacts, etc. References various metals and alloys with procedures explained in a clear and concise manner. A valuable reference source for collectors. **\$8.00** (X218)

Friedberg, Robert. **Gold Coins of the World.** 1992. Hardbound. 736 pages, over 5000 illustrations throughout, tables of weights and fineness, valuations in two grades. An excellent survey of the gold coins issued throughout the world from ancient times to modern. Unsurpassed in content and scope. Over 15,000 coin types listed. **\$55.00** (F105)

Hill, Sir George F. **Becker the Counterfeiter.** 1995 reprint. 111 pages, 19 plates, card covers. An important book detailing and illustrating the counterfeit Greek, Roman, medieval and modern coins of Becker, now collectibles in their own right. Also includes the story of Becker himself. **\$20.00** (X128)

Hoberman, Gerald. **The Art of Coins and Their Photography.** 1981. Hardbound. 397 pages, beautifully illustrated throughout. A must for the coin photographer. This book is a

unique study of the aesthetic appeal of coins as communicated by photography. The main section of the book transports us through 2500 years of art and history with the finest numismatic photography. The latter part of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography, simply explained. **OP** **\$65.00** (X105)

Howgego, Christopher. **Ancient History from Coins.** 1995. 176 pages, 23 plates. Hardbound. An introduction into the techniques, methods, problems and advantages to using coins in the study of history. Covers the period from the beginning of coinage to the reign of Diocletian. **\$55.00** (H189)

Klawans, Zander H. **Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1995. 288 pages, illustrated throughout, card covers. A reprint of two works by Klawans, **An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins and Reading and Dating Roman Coins**, in one volume. These books have become standard introductory works, and now with both titles in one volume, this is an excellent introduction to ancient numismatics. The Greek section illustrates all the major types and includes brief descriptions on the historical background of the major cities. The Roman section explains how to read a Roman coin and includes brief biographical information on each of the rulers. A good introductory work. **\$10.95** (X207)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1601-1700. Special 17th Century Edition.** 1996. Soft bound. 1152 pages, illustrated throughout. The most complete listing of world coins of the 17th century. **\$65.00** (F109)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1997 Standard Catalog of World Coins, 1801-1900.** Soft bound, 800+ pages. 18,000 photos. Presents 19th Century coins in one convenient source. Identifying photos and sources. **\$45.00** (F110)

Krause, Chester L. and Clifford Mishler. **1997 Standard Catalog of World Coins. 1901-1996.** 1996 Soft bound. 2288 pages, illustrated throughout. Current values, coin facts, instant identifier and more. **\$45.00** (F107)

Kroh, Dennis. **Ancient Coin Reference Reviews.** 1993. Card covers. 107 pages, index. An updated compilation of the articles published in *The Celator* between November 1990 and September 1993. Dennis reviews and rates the standard and not so standard reference works for Greek, Roman Republic, Roman, Greek Imperial, Byzantine and Dark Ages numismatics. Very useful. **\$25.00** (X166)

Mackay, James. **Coin Facts & Feats.** 1993. Card cover. 264 pages, illustrated throughout. Encompassing all aspects of numismatics, ancient, foreign, tokens, etc., this book shows vividly the fascination, the romance and the sheer interest of coins including details of mints and moneyers, the production methods of coinage, and the uses to which coins have been put over the centuries. Interesting reading. **\$34.95** (X155)

Melville Jones, John R. **Testimonia Numaria - Greek and Latin Texts Concerning Ancient Greek Coinage. Volume 1: Texts and Translations.** 1993. Hardbound. 552 pages. This work contains 927 passages extracted from the works of Ancient Greek and Roman authors accompanied by translations on the facing page. In the first section, statements on the philosophy and nature of coinage are collected. Following are passages on the predecessors of coinage and the earliest coins. References to coins of individual mints and rulers appear next, followed by a number of sections dealing with the minting, the changing of money, forgeries, hoards, coin denominations

and the coinage of Persia. Extracts from the *Onomasticon* of Julius Pollux and the lexicographers complete the list. This book will be of interest not only to professional numismatists and collectors, but also to ancient historians as well.

\$65.00 (GR215)

Penn, Dr. R.G. **Medicine on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins.** 1994. Card cover. 192 pages, illustrated throughout. A fascinating survey of medicine and its many aspects revealed on ancient Greek and Roman coins. See the book review in *The Classical Numismatic Review*, Volume 19-3.

\$39.95 (X159)

Reece, Richard and John Casey. **Coins and The Archaeologist.** 1988. Hardbound. 192 pages, 8 plates. The original edition was a collection of papers presented at a conference in 1973. This new revised edition incorporates the most recent research on coin finds in Roman Britain.

\$39.95 (X135)

Sayles, Wayne G. **Ancient Coin Collecting.** 1996. Hardbound with dust jacket. 208 pages. 500 photographs. Wayne Sayles, a recognized expert in the field of ancient coins, has written a book that is an excellent reference for the beginning ancient coin collector (also a nice addition to any collector's library). Details strategies for finding, collecting and interpreting ancient coins. Learn how to select and authenticate. Includes history, politics, and mythology related to ancient coins and their minting. Pronunciation guide, tables and charts. Coins from ancient Rome, Egypt, Greece and more.

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\$19.95 (X220)

GREEK NUMISMATICS

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 1: The Silver Coins of the East Celts and Balkan Peoples.** 1987. Hardbound. 80 pages, 31 plates. 500 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. O/P

\$110.00 (GR127)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum, Volume 2: The Silver Coins of North Italy, South and Central France, Switzerland and South Germany.** 1990. Hardbound. 72 pages, 29 plates. 800 plus coins illustrated with photos and supplementary line drawings. Important. O/P

\$110.00 (GR126)

Allen, Derek. **Catalogue of the Celtic Coins in the British Museum. Volume III: Bronze Coins of Gaul.** 1995. 106 pages, 38 plates. Hardbound with dust cover. 1087 coins cataloged, most illustrated. No comprehensive survey of all known potin types has been published, and this extensive collection will serve as an excellent reference.

\$110.00 (GR271)

Arnold-Biucchi, Carmen. **The Randazzo Hoard 1980, and Sicilian Chronology in the Early Fifth Century B.C.** 1989. Hardbound. ANS Numismatic Studies No. 18. 77 pages, 20 plates. Red cloth. Introduction, historical background, catalog, index. Excellent numismatic research. Valuable information on more than 500 Sicilian tetradrachms, including five new examples of the famous Naxos tetradrachm. A must for every serious classical numismatist.

\$50.00 (GR145)

Baldwin, A. **Symbolism on Greek Coins.** 1977 reprint. Hardbound. 112 pages, 6 plates.

\$20.00 (GR197)

Baldwin, A. **Facing Heads on Ancient Coins.** 1982 reprint. Card cover. 23 pages, 4 plates.

\$8.00 (GR198)

Bellinger, A.R. **Essays on the Coinage of Alexander The Great.** ANS Numismatic Studies No. 11. 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 132 pages, 3 plates.

\$29.00 (GR218)

Bellinger, A.R. **Troy the Coins.** 1979 reprint. Hardbound. 220 pages, 27 double plates. A catalog of the Troy excavation coins with a corpus of the coinages of Ilium and Alexandria Troas.

\$35.00 (GR199)

Bopearachchi, Osmund. **Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques.** 1991. Card cover. 460 pages, 69 plates. The coins of the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale with additions from other sources. The latest work on this difficult series. French text. Important

\$145.00 (GR130)

Bopearachchi, Dr. Osmund and Aman Ur Rahman. **Pre-Kushana Coins in Pakistan.** 1995. 237 pages, 1090 coins cataloged and illustrated in full color. Hardbound with dust cover. Many unpublished types and varieties published here for the first time.

\$175.00 (GR276)

Boutin, S. **Catalogue des Monnaies Grecques Antiques de l'Ancienne Collection Pozzi.** 1979. Card cover. Two volumes. 290 pages, 202 plates. A catalog of the complete Pozzi collection, including 2500 coins not included in the *Ars Classica* sale. Every coin is illustrated and cross references to the Naville catalog are provided.

\$60.00 (GR173)

Cahn, H.A., Mildenberg, L., Russo, R., and Voegtli, H. **Antikemuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig: Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien.** 1988. Card cover. 276 pages, 571 coins cataloged and illustrated, 48 plates of enlargements. A beautiful collection now on permanent display at the Ludwig museum in Basel. Collection includes a large number of signed coins and all signatures are photographed and enlarged.

\$67.50 (G1110)

Calciati, R. **Pegasi.** 1990. Hardbound in two volumes with slip case. 732 pages illustrated throughout, 2855 coin listings. A study of the issues of Corinthian type staters, starting with Corinth itself, then continental Greece and ending with Magna Graecia and Sicily. Bilingual Italian/English text. Important.

\$350.00 (GR180)

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